The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Our Dispatches and Correspondence from Washington.

Important Caucus of the Republican Members of the House.

Discussion in Congress to be Discouraged.

SPREAD OF THE REBELLION AT THE SOUTH

Seizure of the Government Arsenal at Mobile.

Reported Capture of a Revenue Cutter at Savannah.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

General Scott Ordering Troops from Fort Leavenworth to Fort McHenry.

OBSERVANCE OF THE NATIONAL FAST.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Fast was generally observed to-day and the town was exceedingly dull.

At a Republican caucus, held to-night, ninety members of the House were present. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, was Chairman, and Mr. COLFAX Secretary. A proposition, made by Mr. SHERMAN, that the Republicans should discourage all discussion of the political crisis, and devote their time altogether to the Appropriation bills, and other necessary legislation, as such discussion only tends to exasperate the Opposition and divide Republicans, was adopted. A resolution was adopted pledging each Republican delegation to see to it that their members are regularly present in the House, so as to be ready for any emergency. The remaining time of the caucus was spent in discussing a proposition which is under consideration by a Committee of the caucus of border Slave State members, with a probability that they may propose it as a compromise measure, to wit: The reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise line, the Territory North to be all, with the exception of Kansas, organized under one Territorial Government excluding Slavery; the Territory South to be free or slave, as the people thereof shall choose, and Kansas to be admitted forthwith. This met much opposition in the caucus, and the present disposition is to reject it altogether, but the caucus adjourned without taking a vote, and meets again to-morrow.

It is said in semi-official circles that if MCINTYRE is confirmed as Collector he is to go direct to Charleston, and not to occupy a revenue cutter unless driven out from the city or obstructed in the performance of his duties. The President seems determined to act, in part, at least, on Senator DOUGLAS' views as to the process by which the Government must endeavor to enforce the execution of the laws, and a Marshal will be nominated probably to-morrow to accompany the Collector.

It is stated, on the authority of a member of the Georgia delegation, that the United States vessel *Dolphin* was fired upon and seized, to-day, by the Secessionists at Savannah. Another statement is, that the telegraph offices throughout the State of Georgia have been placed under the surveillance of the Commissioners by order of the Governor.

The discovery that Capt. STONE is about to organize the militia of the District of Columbia, has greatly disconcerted the conspirators for the seizure of the Capital, and may impel them to some precipitate demonstration. They have little idea how far their plans have been exposed, or how many of them will find themselves in durance, helpless victims of their own madness and of violated law, the instant they take a single step in execution of their designs. Already the black-list in the hands of Government officers is uncomfortably definite for those whose names are inscribed thereon.

The conspirators still *talk* of precipitating a collision in the streets of the Capital,—but a single man like Gen. SCOTT, backed by the law and the prestige of a great name, is worth a thousand men who move in the dark in a bad cause, fearing their shadow because they know that they are plotting treason.

Officers of the Government are marking a good many of these conspirators, and only await the first overt act before making them feel how powerful is the grip of a strong Constitutional Republic.

Gen. SCOTT is visited every day by a large number of Union men and personal friends. The old hero greets them all cordially, and warmly denounces the "rebellion" of the South, as he calls it, with an emphasis, and says ANDERSON must be sustained, the Union preserved and laws executed at all hazards. He will exert all his influence and power to that end.

In conversation, this evening, with several of the North Carolina delegation, they inform me that they had been aware, for some time past, that the small squad of Secessionists in that State had been for weeks past concocting schemes to seize the Federal property, which, perhaps, might have been consummated without the knowledge of the Union men of the State, whereby the latter might possibly have been drawn into it; but having been advised of that fact, the members of Congress immediately telegraphed to their friends to suppress all such revolutionary schemes, which advice was at once taken, and this movement thus interrupted. Having implicit confidence in the honesty and ability of Gov. ELLIS, they also sent a dispatch to him to quell all such insurrections, and it is believed he will use all his power to prevent an outbreak. They also state that there need be no alarm as to North Carolina taking any such precipitate action. It is recommended by these members that a convention be immediately called to discuss this question, and to present some plan for the adjustment of all these difficulties, and thus save their State from being drawn into this vortex of certain ruin. It is not unlikely that such a convention will be called in the course of a few days.

Messrs. BRANCH, SMITH, LEACH, and VANCE, from this State, are deserving of great credit, for the manner in which they meet these difficulties, and in their devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

I find, in conversation with these gentlemen, that the Union feeling which is so generally entertained by the people of North Carolina may be accounted for in some measure by the fact that the people of this State, are the descendants of a race entirely different in their character from the aristocrats of South Carolina. They are actuated by a strong Democratic sentiment, which, perhaps, is much stronger than is seen in the people of Virginia.

Senator CLINGMAN has recently been quite conspicuous as a panic maker, earnestly advising gentlemen to send away their families, upon the ground that they will not be safe here. One of our hotel keepers took him to task for the matter quite severely.

I have seen dispatches from the West from high authority which assert positively that Mr. LINCOLN has or will tender to CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, the position of Secretary of the Interior. This, as will be perceived, takes SMITH out of the way of H. S. LANE for an election to the Senate. It also interferes with COLFAX's chances for Postmaster-General. Mr. SMITH is an Old Line Whig and was earnestly pressed for Gen. TAYLOR's Cabinet.

Gentlemen who were in communication with the South Carolina Commissioners now announce them as decidedly opposed to any other than conciliatory measures; and the Ambassadors expressed themselves quite satisfied that the Administration was and would continue to be conciliatory. They seem to have a much better appreciation than at first of the dignity of the President of thirty odd millions of people.

Letters received from four prominent citizens of Missouri report that that State is in a blaze of excitement. All these writers demand protection for Slavery and one advocates immediate secession. Companies are forming to go to Charleston from several sections of the State.

If the South Carolina Postmasters fail to answer satisfactorily Mr. HOLT's circular, inquiring whether they maintain their responsibility to the General Government, under their official oath, he will certainly withhold the mails from that State. One effect of this movement will be to stop all through mails *via* the seaboard line, to points beyond South Carolina.

It is a significant fact that since the Administration began to show that there is a Government of the Union, the friends of those who recently abandoned the service of the Union are anxious to free them from all suspicion of having retired out of sympathy with secession.

I learn from good authority that Capt. MILES, of the Navy, resigned from private reasons only, and goes to sea, but not in the service of South Carolina, as has been reported.

Major WAYNE, who recently was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia, accepts the position because he can live cheaper than in the United States Army, and receives a salary of $3,000 per annum during their peace or war.

BAILEY, the Interior Department Clerk who abstracted the Indian Trust Bonds, in reply to the announcement that some of the Bonds advertised by the Government as stolen have been in private hands for a year or two, states that the published list is inaccurate.

RUSSELL's friends complain that the Government has interfered unwarrantably, to embarrass him in obtaining the necessary bail bonds, by suggesting to those who were disposed to go upon the bond that it would be unsafe to do so. Chief of Police GODDARD has been especially conspicuous in this way, undoubtedly at the instigation of the Administration. The delay in filing the necessary bonds is consequent upon the fact that Mr. RUSSELL's monied friends reside at a distance from the city.

RUSSELL's friends advise him not to execute a bail bond for the amount named, as it carries an imputation inconsistent with Secretary THOMPSON's declaration that he believed him entirely innocent. BAILEY now declares that RUSSELL knew nothing of the character of the stolen bonds, and intimates that the guilty parties, high in authority, are yet to be brought to light.

Gov. MORGAN's Message to the New-York Legislature meets with very general approval here, and his recommendations are commended.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The National Fast Day was observed here with more than Sabbath solemnity. There were divine services in the various churches of the city, and the Hall of Representatives was crowded to hear an address by Chaplain STOCKTON, on the present mournful state of the Union.

Numerous Western members of the Virginia Legislature arrived here yesterday and to-day on their way to Richmond. The general feeling expressed by them is that the Legislature should immediately enact a law calling a State Convention, and pass a declaratory resolution against coercing a seceding State. The Virginia United States Senators, and some of the Representatives from that State, are also agreed upon these points.

Representatives CURRY and PUGH, of Alabama, have left for home. Other Representatives of the same State will follow next week, while members of other prospectively seceding States are making preparations to take their departure.

The Republicans held a caucus to-day. Eighty members were present. There was a desultory debate of three hours on national questions. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, was the Chairman, and Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, Secretary. The caucus resolved that their proceedings should be private, and hence the particulars cannot legitimately be procured.

Lieutenants UNDERWOOD, PORTER, and GAMBRILL, of the United States Revenue-cutter *Aiken*, surrendered to South Carolina by Capt. COSTE, have arrived in this city, and reported themselves at the Department.

The bill introduced by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, of the Judiciary Committee, last week, has in it much of significance, as it is intended to do exactly what the law of 1832 did under JACKSON's Administration. It is simply the first clause of the statute of 1832, which was drafted by JACKSON himself, and for that reason probably will find but few opponents. At least, those who do oppose it, will find themselves in opposition to the doctrines of JACKSON, BENTON, SILAS WRIGHT, CLAY, J. QUINCY ADAMS, and other kindred spirits. For this reason, Mr. BINGHAM, who believes in the enforcement of the laws at all hazards, and the preservation of the Union at any cost, introduced the bill, and before the fire-eaters could discover the purpose of it, it was read twice, and referred to Mr. BINGHAM's committee. Should it pass, as it undoubtedly will, it exists simply as a law of force, and will at once put an end to all discussion upon the execution of the law in collection of revenue and imports. It will be better understood by quotation of the bill just as it is:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combination or assemblage of persons, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to *direct that the Custom-house for such district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such District, either upon land or on board any vessel*; and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said District until the duties imposed upon said cargoes by law *be paid in cash*; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the Customs, unless by some process from the Courts of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by force or combination or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the Customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part or parts of the naval forces or militia of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of removing such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the Customs, and retaining the custody thereof.

It should be understood that during the fillibustering of Wednesday, Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, voted to sustain the Speaker; not because he did not desire to vote upon the proposition to execute the Federal laws, but because he wished to vote directly in favor of such a proposition, which was reported by Mr. HOLMES, of Indiana.

A prominent member of the House from New-York called on the President, and told him, during social conversation, that, in his opinion, the South Carolina Commissioners should be hung at the nearest tree. The President is said to have laughed heartily at the proposition.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GATHERING OF THE STORM—THE CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—WHO IT IS THAT DESIRES WAR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

The political storm gathers apace, and seems about to break. I think the general impression here is that we shall very speedily know whether our ship of State is to be overwhelmed by the waves of ignorance and passion, or is able, as we believe here, to dash into harmless spray the billows which threaten her progress. The marked change in the policy of the Administration is felt in the very air to-day. The President, let us hope, has thrown off once and forever the pernicious influences which have, for a long time past, controlled his counsels, and made him the passive instrument for the destruction of the Confederacy. It is not for me to apologize for, or to palliate any of his acts; but let me say, in all sincerity, that I believe he has been deceived and betrayed, and no maliciously false to his oath. The strong master wills of such men as SLIDELL, BRIGHT and GWIN overpowered his own judgment, and made him submissive to their schemes. It is only recently that he began to doubt the sincerity of their devotion to his Administration, and to suspect them of desiring to use him for purposes to which he had no idea of lending himself. Despite the quibbling denials of the fact, it is true that early in the present session of Congress Mr. BUCHANAN did begin to suspect their motives, and on one occasion distinctly charged them with having brought the country into its existing embarrassed and dangerous position. The scene that ensued was a violent one, and did not improve the friendly relations formerly existing between the Executive and the Senators.

Mr. BUCHANAN reached the turning-point in his course upon the secession question, when, a day or two ago, as I then telegraphed you, he declared that South Carolina had misunderstood and abused his forbearance. Those members of the secret political league for the destruction of the Union, through whom the President has been used, made him believe that they contemplated nothing more than a demonstration of words, to alarm the North, and force into existence there a political party which should offer new Constitutional guaranties for what are denominated "Southern Rights." When they asked him not to oppose secession, but to let it pass quietly, they did not tell him that they really meditated treason against the Government; on the contrary, they made him suppose that their demonstrations would not go further than the passage of secession resolves: certainly he did not expect they would attempt to repudiate the laws of the Union. Step by step they led him on, with the assistance of that prince of financiers, Mr. COBB, and his worthy coadjutor in the work of depleting the Treasury, Mr. FLOYD. The movement of ANDERSON pricked the bubble, and afforded an occasion for opening the President's eyes. COBB out of the way, and FLOYD resigned, Union councils again predominated in the Cabinet, and the Executive found his true friends at last. That he is doing his best to retrieve the mistakes of the past is evident: let the plaudits of a grateful people sustain his hands, regardless of party considerations, and assure him that the masses are as ready to support as to condemn, when the occasion demands it.

Did you notice, by the way, how mercilessly Mr. BUCHANAN snubbed the late Secretary of War in his letter accepting that functionary's resignation. It seems that Mr. FLOYD had privately indicated to the President a willingness to remain in the War Office temporarily, and discharge its routine duties until his successor could be appointed; but he avoided the proposition in his formal letter of resignation. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently saw that it might be very convenient to the Secessionists to have Mr. FLOYD remain in charge of the Department a little longer, but that the arrangement would hardly be satisfactory to the Government. Mark how bluntly he parts with the Secretary. Not a single expression of regret; not so much as an indignant hint of protest against FLOYD's charge that a breach of honor had been perpetrated to the disadvantage of the Charleston rebels; nothing in short beyond a dignified and formal acceptance of the resignation, coupled with a declination to impose upon the late Secretary "the task of performing" the "mere routine duties" of the Department. There is a world of bitter vexation behind these few lines.

The cooler heads of the South now here are beginning to see, I think, that there are only two parties in the country who are ready and eager for civil war—the Abolitionists proper, and a wing of the Southern agitators, who, though small in numbers, are really controlling the secession movement, by playing upon the reckless and thoughtless passions of the mob. The Abolitionists want a civil war, because that breaks down the ramparts of the Constitution, and enables them to get at and free the slaves by force—a step from which the more conservative Republican Party now restrains them. The Secessionists of the South Carolina school want civil war because they are satisfied that, and that alone, will make a united South—and they really suppose that thorough union of the Slave States would settle the question in their favor, and compel a reconstruction of the Union upon the ultra Southern basis. These men have never for a moment reflected that a united South makes a united North; but some of them begin to learn it at last. They have expected to see riots, and bloodshed, and burnings in the Free States; they looked to see New-York set up for herself as a free City, and the North broken into a dozen fragments as soon as the flag of revolution should be unfurled South of Mason and Dixon's line. On the contrary they find our people slow to anger, firm and united, and unanimous for the Union. Instead of treason in the North—instead of the breaking out of new parties to destroy the Republicans—they see one great Union party, and find our Legislatures ready to vote money by the millions, and an avalanche of armed men to sustain the Government under the Constitution. They were not prepared for this state of facts, and the more they study it, the more will they see the folly of rushing upon civil war to escape from imaginary ills. The reflections thus suggested, aided by a firm though conciliatory course on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN, may be expected to produce good Union fruit before many days.

S.

CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The United States Arsenal was taken at daylight this morning by the troops of this city. It contained six stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war. There was no defence. It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken last night.

THE SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Thursday, Jan. 3.

Yesterday Fort Pulaski was taken possession of by order of the Governor.

There was a report that the United States revenue cutter *Dolphin* had been taken possession of, but Gov. BROWN, when he heard of it, issued an order for her return to the Government.

It is generally believed that secession has carried the State.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

We learn from a gentleman, arrived this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in possession of Georgia State troops, and occupied by 150 men and an armorer, with 30 men cleaning guns.

FORT SUMTER NOT BESIEGED.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

All is quiet here. Fort Sumter has not been besieged, as reported.

Major ANDERSON was visited to-day by his brother, in company with three gentlemen,—the understanding was that the interview would take place in their presence.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ORDER OF GEN. SCOTT.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Jan. 4.

All the available force at Fort Leavenworth has been ordered by Gen. SCOTT to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry at a moment's notice.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 4.

Yesterday great excitement prevailed here in consequence of the report that four companies of soldiers at Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston.

Lieut. J. H. NOBLE has sent in his resignation.

The *Brooklyn* is coaling and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that her destination is Charleston.

SUSTAINING MAJOR ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

A meeting of citizens has been called for tomorrow to consider measures for sustaining Major ANDERSON, and supporting the General Government in efforts to reinforce him.

The meeting will be held in the evening at National Hall.

HONORS TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Jan. 4.

All the church bells were rung and thirty-three guns fired to-day for the Union and Major ANDERSON.

OMAHA, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Nebraska House of Representatives, on the 1st inst., on motion of Gen. DOWNS, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Nebraska Legislature sends greeting and thanks to Maj. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, for his gallant conduct, and wishes him and his a happy New-Year.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON AT FORT SUMTER.

The following table, showing the rank and record of the gentlemen now in command at Fort Sumter, will be interesting at this time:

Names.	Regiment or Corps.	Appo'd from.
Major R. Anderson, Com'g Officer	1st Art'y	Ky.
Ass't Surgeon S. W. Crawford	Med. Staff	Penn.
Capt. Abna Doubleday, Com'g Co. E	1st Art'y	N. Y.
Capt. Truman Seymour, Com'g Co. H	1st Art'y	Vt.
1st Lieut. Theodore Talbot	1st Art'y	Ky.
1st Lieut. Jeff. C. Davis	1st Art'y	Ind.
2d Lieut. J. N. Hall, Adj't & Quart'r	1st Art'y	Mich.
Capt. J. G. Foster, in charge of Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney	Engineers	N. H.
1st Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Assistant to Capt. Foster	Engineers	N. Y.
2d Lieut. R. K. Meade, Assistant to Capt. Foster	Engineers	Va.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Governor has made the following divisions of the Executive Administration:

FIRST—THE STATE FUNCTIONS.—Assistance of the Governor with the exercise of his powers as now delegated, and more especially in his intercourse with the States; also arrangements with Foreign Powers, as in the appointment of consuls, negotiation of treaties and formation of regulations for commerce. For this I appoint Hon. A. J. MAGRATH.

SECOND—THE LAW AND WAR OBJECT.—For the supervision of matters relating to the condition of hostilities, the management of the military, the disposition of the troops, to receive the different ordinances of the Convention and acts of the Legislature, and as to the management of the troops in actual service, I appoint General D. F. JAMISON.

THIRD—THE TREASURY JURISDICTION.—The supervision of matters connected with the fiscal relations of the State, practical details in the reissuing of funds provided for by any ordinance of the Convention and acts of the Legislature, not specially transferred to some of the other departments, I appoint Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER.

FOURTH—THE POST-OFFICE FUNCTIONS.—Indicated by name, including therein so much of the collection of the customs as relates to light-houses, buoys, and matters of that nature, I appoint Gen. W. W. HARTER.

FIFTH—INTERIOR.—The direction of local matters within the State, including the militia and coast police, I appoint Gen. A. C. GARLINGTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Convention, to-day, appointed Delegates to the General Congress of the seceding States, as follows: Hons. T. J. Withers, L. M. Keitt, W. W. Boyce, James Chesnut, Jr., R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwell and C. G. Memminger.

W. P. MILES was appointed Secretary to receive the report of the Commissioners to Washington.

UNION MEETING IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, Jan. 4.

A large Union meeting of our citizens was held at Citizens' Hall to-night. Owing to a misunderstanding of the object of the meeting great disorder prevailed at first. An attempt was made to hiss down Dr. A. H. GRIMSHAW, on the ground that he was a Republican, but he finally obtained a hearing, and made a Union speech. Resolutions were passed indorsing the course of the Legislature, and repudiating the Mississippi Commissioner and secession in any form.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR JACKSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

Governor JACKSON's Inaugural Address is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of our Federal relations. He says that the destiny of the slaveholding States are identical, and that Missouri will best consult her own interests and the interests of the whole country, by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding States, in whose wrongs she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes. Missouri will remain in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution, but if the Northern States are determined to put the slaveholding States on a footing of inequality, by preventing the entrance of their slaves in the Territories,—admitting no more Slave States into the Union, and persisting in nullifying and perverting the Constitution in reference to slave property,—then they, themselves, practically abandon the Constitution and cannot expect the South to submit to such a government.

The Governor opposes coercion, and says that the project of maintaining the Government by force may lead to a consolidated despotism, but never to a Union. Our Government is based upon justice and equality. Standing armies and mercenary soldiers, subject to the will of the Executive, cannot redress a violated Constitution and violated laws. The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon sovereign States will result in the overthrow of the entire Federal system.

The Governor has not abandoned all hope for the preservation of the Union, but believes that by prudence and well-directed efforts an adjustment, alike honorable to both sections, may be effected. He opposes Congressional compromises, and says that the South can only rely upon constitutional guarantees. And to effect this end he advises the calling of a Southern Convention to agree upon such amendments to the Constitution as will secure the just rights of the South, and to submit them to the Northern States also for their action.

The Governor advises the calling of a State Convention to ascertain the will of the people on the subject.

Turning to State matters the Governor advises the thorough organization of the militia to repel the invasion of the state, and protect the property of the citizens.

The Governor also recommends the legalization of the suspensions of specie payments by the Banks.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR BLAIR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Jan. 4.

Gov. BLAIR delivered his inaugural address to both Houses of the Legislature, at Lansing, yesterday.

In discussing national affairs, he denies the right of secession, and in alluding to the present condition of South Carolina, says; if it could properly be done, I presume the country generally would be willing to let that restless little nation retire from the Confederacy forever, but that cannot be without admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States, and no Government then remains to us, but only a voluntary association of States, dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them. If South Carolina may of right, then may also New-York and Louisiana, thus cutting off the free right of way of the entire Northwest to the ocean in both directions. The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation, if no other reason, would compel us to resist. He claims that the Constitution of the United States is not a compact or league between independent sovereign States; on the contrary, that it is a foundation of a Government established by the people of the United States as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of a sovereign power and nationality. He denies that the Personal Liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in a single instance, but whenever an appeal has been made to the Courts to enforce that law, it has been done in good faith. He invites judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the State, and is willing to abide by the result, but is not willing that the State should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws, accompanied by threats of violence and war. He concludes by recommending that at an early day the Legislature make it manifest to our representatives in Congress and to the country that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will defend them to the uttermost, and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military force of the State for that purpose.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONTEST FOR U. S. SENATOR—MR. CAMERON AND THE CABINET, &C.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Appearances indicate strongly the election of Mr. COWAN as United States Senator; Mr. WILMOT is his strongest opponent.

The Anti-Cameron men await the arrival of Mr. McCLURE from Springfield anxiously.

Messrs. STEWART, KILLINGER and MCPHERSON, Pennsylvania Congressmen, are here as a Commission, to persuade the Republican members of the Legislature to pass no appropriation to arm the militia.

Mr. STEWART expresses a doubt whether Gen. CAMERON has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The friends of Gen. CAMERON state that they saw the promise of the appointment under Mr. LINCOLN's signature.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

FAST DAY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Jan. 4.

The Fast Day is generally observed here to-day. Business is suspended, and a deep and saddening gloom pervades all minds.

FAST DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Fast Day is partially observed here. The Banks and most of the business houses are closed.

FAST DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The National Fast to-day is generally observed in this city. The Banks and many of the stores are closed.

Before Divine services commenced in the churches, a salute of thirty-three guns was fired on the Common, in honor of Major ANDERSON and the Union, by the Boston Light Artillery.

FAST DAY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

Business was generally suspended to-day, and services were held in nearly all the churches of the city.

FAST DAY IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Government and municipal offices and schools were closed to-day, in observance of the national fast. Divine services were held in most of the churches.

FAST DAY AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Business in this city, to-day, is universally suspended.

The churches are all thronged with people, and it is decidedly the most solemn day ever witnessed in the history of Petersburgh.

FAST DAY IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 4.

The national day of fasting and prayer is being duly observed here. Business is suspended, and all the churches are open.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 4—P. M.

Many of the discourses delivered at the churches were very eloquent and powerful, and all of them earnestly invoked the interposition of Divine Providence in the present difficulties, but expressed devotion to the South, and in favor of a firm maintenance of the rights of the South, and that, while war was to be deeply deplored, it was necessary to prepare for it, for our own protection.

FAST DAY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 4.

The day was generally observed, leading business and banking-houses were closed, and services were held in all churches.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPECTED SLAVE INSURRECTION—PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE WHITE POPULATION.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

This is the night fixed upon for the insurrection among the negroes. The alarming accounts concerning the extent of the plot among the Slaves in this vicinity, brought to light by the investigations at Pine Level, have created a good deal of excitement in the community, together with extraordinary precautions. Although to-night the City is under strong military guard, at the same time, police, patrolmen and mounted rangers are on every side watching the slightest movements on the part of the negroes. During the day all the negro cabins were visited and examined by members of the vigilance committee; still a single unusual cry in the streets to-night would cause many an unconscious dreamer to start trembling from his sleep.

Sitting here in the quiet of night, I have some dim conception of what must be that frenzy of terror which the near prospect of an uprising among the blacks would produce—the mere suspicion that this race, so singularly separated by color, but so fearfully inwoven in the life of every family—these foes at the hearth-stone, have felt out the motives and weapons of war. It is true, this is a calamity not generally feared, and nothing is looked upon as so clearly revealing the ignorance of the Northern press on the whole subject of Slavery, as the occasional suggestion of this contingency. On such opinions, the position of the City to-night is a sufficient comment? The truth is, that wherever there is a strong and watchful body of whites, there is no fear of an uprising among the Slaves; here absolute security stops. In a City there is little danger of an insurrection; but nearly all the insurrections which take place in the country, have their origin in the cities; and should the military companies,—which now embody nearly all the young men, be called away, what would be the securities of the towns? I am unable say. The securities of the country are still less. I have been in sections—and they are numerous—where in an area of six square miles, the death of five men would leave several hundred slaves without a single opponent, and this, too, among a class of slaves restrained by none of the ties of affection which grow up on both sides where the duties, as in cases of house servants, bring them in personal association with the family of the master. The only ground of security, in cases like this, is to cut off all opportunities of congregation and concert, and here lies the burden of the overseer's responsibility—a responsibility that knows no relaxation. There are multitudes of cases on the large plantations, where these men do not take off their clothes to go to bed for months, but sleep dressed, with arms at hand, ready at all hours to visit the cabins, and see that no slave is absent. Under such guardianship, with no prompters, there is little danger. On smaller plantations, where such precautions are impossible, the chief security is the patrol; here it is perfectly well known the slaves pass their nights in the woods or in the cabins of neighboring plantations, being careful only to be back before daybreak, and to avoid the whip of the patrol. I dwell on these things because, in the madness of the moment no sections speak more loudly for war than those where the withdrawal of a score of men would leave half a township (if we had such divisions) without protectors. It appears from the development of the plot at Pine Level, that the insurrectionists had gone so far as to divide the anticipated booty, and some had already bartered off their right to mules, &c. There was the usual number of cases of misapplied confidences, &c.; thus a widow, living in the vicinity, on being asked if she was not afraid, replied that, in case of danger, she had only to tell her coachman to lie before the door, and she would be safe. The coachman, as you have anticipated, was found to be a ringleader. But enough of insurrections.

I notice that your journals speak of the *stagnation* of business in your City. The word may do very well for you, but we need a noun of more forcible

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THE NATIONAL FAST.

THE PECULIARITIES OF ITS OBSERVANCE.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, yesterday was very generally observed in this City, and Brooklyn, and Jersey City, by the closing of business places and attendance at places of worship. Everywhere the day was spent quietly and soberly; and the churches in which services were held were more than usually well filled. Several of the religious denominations united their congregations, and met for prayer in one church. The reformed Dutch Churches assembled at the church in Lafayette-place, at noon, where prayers were offered up by Rev. Drs. DEWITT, HUTTON, HARDENBERGH, BETHUNE and Chancellor FERRIS. In the evening, Dr. BETHUNE preached in his own church, in Twenty-first-street, from the 14th chapter of Jeremiah, contrasting the troubles of the Israelites, at that period, with the dangers with which, as a nation, we were now threatened. In the City of Brooklyn there was also a large Union Prayer Meeting, at the First Presbyterian Church in Henry-street, at which Rev. Drs. STORRS, COX, EELS, ROBINSON and others, made short addresses. In Jersey City the places of business were mostly closed, and many prayer-meetings were held which were well attended. The following are some of the discourses delivered:

REV. DR. BELLOWS, ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

THE CRISIS OF OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

> "These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for He is Lord of Lords and King of Kings; and they that are with him are called and chosen and faithful."—REV. xvii., 14.

These words fitly describe the eternal conflict going on in the world between the false principles, the organized sons, the political errors and mistakes of our common humanity, and the eternal laws of God and his Christ. The truth is always charged with creating the violence that opposes its progress—while, really, it is always the Lamb on whom the Wolf is making war—but who is destined by God to overcome and convert him. At this moment, our institutions, in their legitimate operation, are the Lamb, on whom Error and Wrong and Ignorance are making war, and it remains to be seen whether now, as always before, the Lamb shall overcome them. If our country be Christ's true heritage, in assailing it, He is assailed, and in that case we have nothing to fear—for He is Lord of Lords and King of Kings—and they that are with Him are called and chosen and faithful.

We have come together, Christian brethren, in obedience to the Proclamation of the President of these United States, backed by the proclamation of the Governor of New-York, to fulfill the duties of a day of Special Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, in view of the distracted and perilous condition of our country. A proper respect for the recommendations of our rulers obliges us to join our fellow-citizens in the religious observance of this day. Humiliation before God, and prayer to the Divine Majesty and Fatherhood, are always in season; fasting, as a religious service, never—and particularly not, when all our bodily vigor and endurance may so shortly be required to meet the enemies of our national existence. But it would be gross hypocrisy in me to leave it to be inferred that I share any of the feelings or opinions, political or religious, which are avowed in the call for this special fast.

The proclamation of the President assumes that our present difficulties and perils are the result of some special wickedness on the part of the people at large—of some recent guilt in our conduct as citizens—that we have suddenly fallen under the high displeasure of the Almighty, and that nothing but confession of guilt and implorations for mercy can produce that interposition from His holy hand, without which we are inevitably ruined. I believe, on the contrary, that our present difficulties and perils grow out of the awakening virtue and increasing humanity of the people at large; that a stronger and more efficient desire to keep the Divine commandments—to fulfill the precepts and realize the spirit of the Gospel—is the moving cause of the agitation and conflict which threatens the stability of our Union. I see no evidence of any Divine displeasure in the commotion which rocks our Government; nor do I believe that vague confessions of a guilt we do not feel, and formal prayers for an interposition we do not expect, are likely to produce anything but the ordinary fruits of hypocrisy.

The cause of our present agitation and insecurity, as it has been the cause of all the political trials and griefs of our whole history as a nation, is the anomalous existence in a republican and democratic Government—based on respect for human rights, political equality, universal representation, free speech, public discussion, general enlightenment and progressive reform—of an institution for maintaining and perpetuating the bondage of one vast portion of the human family—an institution upholding and strengthening, in the freest country in the world, the most abject and mercenary system of domestic slavery—exactly contradicting every principle and sentiment in our Declaration of Independence, and reversing in its spirit, operation and tendencies, the theory, objects and working of our Constitution and our national inspiration.

Whatever necessities, accidents or antecedents planted Slavery in the nation—however innocent and pardonable its heirs and present victims may be—its own essential character is not changed, nor its anomalous position and influence altered. It remains what it always was and always must be, an abuse of the natural rights of man, a denial of real and proper humanity to beings in the human form, a state of war upon its subjects which brute force and nearly absolute power can alone render successful—and of irresponsible, corrupting and debilitating influence on the dominant race who uphold it. Slavery is not a new thing in the world; its nature and effects are not open questions. It has proved the ruin of all the ancient and modern States that have yielded to its seducing temptations, until its quality and consequences are stamped by the historic, the political, the social, the religious experience and wisdom of the wide world, with fixed, decisive and unalterable abhorrence.

And here is this instituted outrage upon God and man—upon the spirit of Christianity and the ethics and political instincts of the Nineteenth Century, planted in the capital of American Liberty; become the foundation of fifteen Sovereign States of this Union; wielding the authority of our Senate; the chief solicitude of the head of the Government, and menacing the downfall of our nationality, if the majority of the American people do not disown their disgust, retract their reprobation, and pronounce property in man not a local and legal fiction, but a national fact and the fundamental and permanent article of our political creed!

In a nation founded on the supposed intelligence of the people, the diffusion of intelligence has become under this condition of things the worst injury one part of the country can commit against the other; in a nation where labor was to be honored as nowhere else in the world, as the necessary corrollary of universal equality, it has been degraded into a menial and servile necessity in a land of free speech and free discussion; the safety of our institutions is endangered by the utterance of the verlest commonplaces of political thought, and the first principles of Christianity, and no crime is so great as humanity and justice! The noble system of government which invites into the Free States of this Union almost the whole emigration of Europe, is a high offence against this anomalous system of Slavery in the South! Our growth in numbers, intelligence, equality, our progress and morals, civilization and religion—all, in short, that wins to us the respect and admiration of the rest of the world, only indicates the fear, the antipathy and the jealousy of the Slave-power. Our purest morals are pronounced fanaticism; our most efficacious piety, infidelity; our most civilized and enlightened communities, hot-beds of treason and error. We cannot exercise, develop and enjoy the very principles, ideas, rights and feelings, which this free Government was established to embody and protect, without imperilling the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens in that portion of our country whose domestic institutions are based on negro Slavery. Our Press, if it meets and represents the honest feelings of the civilized world, becomes a firebrand at the South and cannot be permitted to circulate there. Our most acceptable and advanced literature is dangerous to the peace of that community. The most legitimate exercise of our political rights is, as we are now seeing, the highest injury, and most intolerable insult we can offer our Southern countrymen!

How idle it is in this state of things to look for any other cause of disaffection, agitation and conflict, than the simple fact that the natural and inevitable progress of civilization on this continent is essentially threatening to the barbarous institution of Slavery, and that the only real issue before the country and the world is this: Shall modern civilization and free institutions deny themselves and lose their nature, or shall Slavery accept its doom as a temporary and decaying institution, under the rightful censure of Christendom, and beneath the crushing feet of human progress? In pronouncing this the real moral issue now open, I am far from saying or allowing that this is the political issue. There is not a handful of Northern citizens who would consent, under any temptations or circumstances, to interfere with the existence of Slavery in the States. It is not party power or direct action of any sort, now or at any future time, which threatens Slavery. It is simply civilization in its necessary progress which is dooming it to ruin, as the steady rising of the sun drives night away.

You will observe that I am bringing no charges against slaveholders,—pronouncing no sentence on them. They are, for the most part, the innocent and helpless victims of an hereditary system; and their existing opinions the inevitable opinions of men in their circumstances. It is against Slavery itself, considered as a terrible social wrong, and a frightful political error, and an essential immorality, that I bring the accusation of being the cause of all our national troubles. So far from blaming the slaveholder as such, I hold him to be the most unfortunate and pitiable of men—the imperiled victim of a system which wrongs equally the bondsmen and their masters. It is the greatest of mistakes to confound hatred of Slavery with hatred for slaveholders. It is the love of the slaveholder which inspires our hatred for what is ruining him, as it is God's love for sinners which animates his wrath against sin. There is no proper conflict between the Northern freeman and the slaveholder. They have identical interests if they did but know it. It is only between our civilization and the barbarous institution of Slavery that an irrepressible enmity exists,—and this enmity is impersonal,—compatible with the most fraternal and the most Christian feelings toward our Southern brethren. I know the incredulousness with which such professions are received,—and I do not forget that Jerusalem crucified Him who wept over it, while he condemned its blindness. But I believe that it will one day be known to the South, as it is now known to God and the world, that it is love for man, white and black—love for man, slaveholding or otherwise—love for man South or North of the Potomac, that creates the ever-growing and ever-blessed hatred of Slavery,—which is the necessary accompaniment, in those not blinded by immediate interest, of the love of libery, of Christ, and of God.

The real issue, then, is an issue between the Christian civilization recognized by all the rest of the civilized world, and a false, pernicious and wicked institution called domestic Slavery, upheld by a minority of our countrymen, in the face of the moral sentiments and political convictions and Christian scruples of all men besides. As to the final result of such an unequal controversy—a controversy of opinion and sentiment merely—not admitting of direct or political interference, nor aiming at any result which is not accomplished by moral suasion and public opinion—but, nevertheless, aimed with tremendous powers of reason, justice, Christian truth and divine will—there can be no difference of opinion, outside of the immediate domain of Slavery—and there was, till very lately, little difference of opinion even there. Of the final result, the destruction of slaveholding—with the glad consent of the slaveholder himself—no student of history, no philosopher, no wise observer of the providence of God, can doubt. The immediate and practical question for us, is how is this to be permitted to bring itself about (for I propose and desire no action to precipitate, or even interfere with its self-destroying energies) with the least injury to all concerned—the country, the North, the South—the slaveholder, the slave, in the present providential circumstances and dispositions—to which the Nation is brought.

There are many of our best and wisest men who have come to the conclusion that the only possible course open to us now, is absolute and final separation between those States of the Union who choose Slavery for their first and highest good and the rest of the Confederacy. They think that the public sentiment of the political majority will inevitably become more and more impatient of the complicity of the Federal Government with Slavery, and that the Southern States are justified in their fears that their position will thus become more and more uncomfortable. What the Slave-power as represented by its most intelligent leaders apprehends, is not the seizure of any unconstitutional power, or the enactment of any illegal measures by the Free States, but the dangers to them proceeding from the growth of their legal power and the exercise of their constitutional rights and the embodiment in thoroughly orderly ways of their honest and conscientious conviction. They fear the effects of the Constitution and the Union in their most legitimate operations. And there cannot be the smallest question, that without the least wish to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is established by law, and without the smallest infringement of the Constitution, and after the most complete and persistent fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave law, and every other constitutional obligation, Slavery is in the greatest peril from the public opinion, from the example, from the contagious sympathy, from the actual and irrepressible moral reprobation of the Free States, and most of all from their prosperity and their glorious destiny. The steps made necessary at the South to defend Slavery from those influences—namely, the exclusion of our newspapers—the greater stringency of police regulations—a more active jealousy of all private opinions at home—and a tyrannical espoinage over all travelers, will only increase this danger by making the contrast between the Slave and the Free States more offensive and intolerable. Sagacious and candid men at the South say what they feel, that the necessary and inevitable progress of civilization in the Free States is the real peril of Slavery, as it is the inexpiable offence of the North. They say, and say sagaciously, therefore, no more mock compromises; no more impracticable engagements! Slavery cannot live safely, comfortably, permanently with free discussion, free thought, free institutions; cannot live under the same Government, in short, which the North glories in and can alone endure. "Let us peacefully separate. We will form a great Gulf Republic—where your political power and influences cannot touch us further. We will trade with you,—but we cannot any longer live under the same flag and the same Constitution." If I were a Southern man, a slaveholder, and entertained the opinions which seem inevitable in that state of society, I do not doubt that would be the ground I should take. The frightful unanimity of the population of the extreme Southern States—of all the States permanently committed by circumstances to Slavery on the doctrine of secession, shows how clearly they agree with us in perceiving that this Government cannot go on treating Slavery and Liberty as twin children of the Constitution; that either Slavery or Liberty must be nationalized—either slaves must be universally recognized as property in the ordinary sense of that word, with all the rights of property—or an entire check must be put to the extension of Slavery and its ultimate extinction recognized as the policy and hope of the future. That they do not expect the first to be granted and that they are not disposed to submit to the second, is sufficiently proved by the fact that they demand the right of peaceable secession. Their leaders have been plotting it these twenty years as the only refuge from the intolerable pressure of the preponderant national sentiment.

Why not then consent to what they so necessarily demand? We know in our hearts that they are justified in their fears of Northern sentiment—and that if they stay in the Union they are in a Union, whose legitimate and constitutional action henceforth will be and must be damaging to slave property, and perpetually favorable to emancipation! Why not consent then to pacific, and amicable, and just terms of separation? Are we prepared to hold them to the Union by the exercise of perpetual force; are we prepared to enter into a state of civil war in defence of a Constitution which is hateful to fifteen States of the Confederacy?

I say no! When it is proved that fifteen States of this Confederacy prefer Slavery to the Constitution and Union as it is; when it is proved that they agree in thinking that they need new securities for their domestic institution, and are not willing that the political majority, necessarily opposed to the least extension of Slavery, should govern and shape the public policy of the Nation; when it is proved that new compromises are required by them to stay in the Union,—they ought to be permitted to go out of it in peace. They should not be bribed to stay by concessions on paper which cannot be carried out. They should not be seduced by political trickery into new complications, destined to increase these difficulties. Anything more than the Constitution as it is cannot honestly be granted or supported. It could not be recreated, were it to be done over in a shape even as favorable as it now is to the Slave-power. But the people, in their reverence for its framers and their respect for its age, can be made, and will be found faithful to its letter and its spirit. Anything beyond it granted to the Slave-power, I fear, would be a fraud on Southern credulity, because a political misrepresentation of the actual and growing sentiment of the North and Northwest.

Standing on the Constitution, unchanged, and, I believe, unchangeable, ready to fulfill all its obligations, painful as they are, for the sake of union and peace; unwilling to yield, however, an inch of constitutional right in favor of a local institution which we hold to be a curse to its own people, a scandal to civilization, and an eye-sore to Christendom,—determined to concede nothing to the threats or the delusions of slaveholders—I declare unhesitatingly in favor of allowing the Slave States to secede, if they deliberately, formally and unitedly prefer and desire to do so. I admit no right of secession. I acknowledge no theory of State sovereignties as coequal with or superior to the National Sovereignty of the people. It is merely a question of expediency, of the least of two evils—separation, or a long and bloody civil war! It is the numbers, the extent, the power of the fifteen Slave States—if united among themselves—which makes it so frightful an alternative to enter upon a civil war, of indefinite extent and inevitable and unspeakable horrors, in vindication of the Federal Union, or to allow them peaceably to retire. I consider separation the least of the three evils before us. 1. War with the united Slave-power—involving, as I believe it would, ruin to the South—frightful insurrections, terrible slaughter of the people and desolation of their property—with universal emancipation as its only blessing. 2. Further concessions to the principle of Slavery—which I hold to be immoral, fatal to our national honor and character, ruinous to our prospects as a Government, and to our duties as custodians of modern and Christian civilization on this continent. 3. Peaceable separation, a serious blow to our national pride and prosperity, but which might end after a shorter or longer experiment, in Reunion on a basis more favorable to Liberty and Right.

But now returns the question of fact. Are the fifteen Slave States unitedly and deliberately in favor of secession? If Slavery cannot receive new guarantees, are they—the obligations of the Constitution being punctiliously fulfilled—desirous of going out of the Union? I have very serious doubts of this. From the best of the information I can obtain, most diligently sought, the present monstrous unanimity even in the Gulf States is artificial and temporary—the result of misrepresentation, ignorance and conspiracy among a few interested and ambitious political leaders, who, for party purposes, have in the recent campaign disseminated falsehoods which have produced a conflagration of popular feeling utterly uncontrollable by those who kindled it; such as that the President elect would, on the 4th of March, proclaim universal emancipation: that the Vice-President elect was a mulatto, and that the victorious party in the election intended to violate the constitutional rights of the Slave States! A reign of terror evidently prevails in South Carolina, where the earlier scenes of the French Revolution are already repeated in forced loans, in the proscription of suspected citizens, and in the threatened confiscation of property, to say nothing of treasonable seizure of the Federal structures and functions. If, as is surmised, a few *doctrinnaires* of the Calhoun school are seizing the occasion of a sectional defeat in a political canvass to further certain long-cherished schemes of local independence; if, playing upon the ignorance and passions of the populace, (the so-called mean whites, who, having nothing to lose, are the most intemperate and reckless material in the South,) they are really nullifying the actual wishes and opinions of the larger slaveholders, thought to be conservative of necessity, as property always is, whether in slaves or money—then this alleged and seeming unanimity, even in the Gulf States, is an appearance and a spectre, that will shortly be laid. I suppose it to be a great mistake to imagine the present conflict one between slaveholders, considered as representatives of property, and Northern sentiment. I doubt not the 400,000 slaveholders of the South are really the sincerest lovers of the Union in that whole country, and that it is the ambition and jealousy of those who for fifty years have been using the peculiar institution as an engine of their political schemes, gradually making of the non-slaveholding millions of the South an ignorant, inflamed and misguided constituency, who are represented in Congress by new men like HAMMOND and KEITT, who are at the bottom of this dreadful conspiracy. If, moreover, as is thought by the wise, the border Slave States are favoring the Gulf States, only for the purpose of working sufficiently on the fears and patriotism of the North to secure new and more favorable terms for Slavery, then unflinching firmness in the North will soon develop their ultimatum, and we shall know, whether we have to deal with politicians, factions, schemers, and conspirators, or with a great and united people, convinced of the inexpediency of union with us! To this great and united people—when their wishes for separation are in proper and unmistakable form made known, I see nothing to be said—but, Be it so! and be the consequences on your mistaken and deluded heads. But to the politicians, factions, schemers, conspirators, or to individual States attempting secession, or little coteries of States proposing or enacting it, I see no dignified, safe, Constitutional and Christian method of dealing with them but with all the authority and force of the Federal Government. Great revolutions must, in modern times, be made peaceful revolutions; little revolutions must be instantly quenched. If the Union is to be—I will not say dissolved—but divided, it must be done by mutual consent, after comparison of views, and a formal expression of the will of the people on both sides made known in legal ways. To break it up in caprice, wilfulness and passion, without form of law, and in unconstitutional ways, can never, ought never to be submitted to; for there is something more than union and nationality involved in such proceedings, viz: the very existence of civil society—the sanctity of Government itself. Those who do not much value the Union at the North, value law and order; and they are determined to maintain it. It must not be supposed that it is the enemies of Slavery-extension alone, who have the custody of order and the maintenance of Federal authority on their consciences. Many who are perfectly ready to let the South go where she pleases, when she makes her wishes known in a proper and orderly manner, will not consent, cost what it will, that the Federal authority of the nation shall be trampled upon by any or all the Slave States while the compact is in force. It will not be a war for or against Slavery—a war between one party and another party, or one section and another section, which will be precipitated, if the Federal and constitutional authorities of the United States are gravely insulted and despised; but a war in defence of civilization against anarchy—a war of law and order upon piratical and barbarous assailants of the public peace and security—which could not fail to be short, bloody and decisive! Already the indecision of the National Executive has obliterated party lines, and united in a new party of order and civilization the complete North. How vast must be the sympathy secretly felt by all property-holders and patriots in the South with such conservators of all the precious interests of civilization? This party must grow. Its issue must, for the time, supersede every other. Are we a nation? Have we a Government? Is the Constitution to be respected by its own subjects? These are questions, in my judgment, which will be positively and finally settled, if necessary, with any cost of blood and treasure. Settled affirmatively—before the secondary questions of the Union, or separation of the States, will admit of debate and adjustment.

Let us not make a false issue with our exasperated and unhappy fellow-citizens of the Slave States about the Union. We are not going to war, I trust, to force fifteen States to live under a Government they hate. But we will go to war to save order and civilization with any faction, conspiracy, rabble, or political party that strives, in illegal and treasonable ways, to break up the Government. We owe it to the intelligence and worth of the South, to believe that they are silenced and tyrannized over by a mob that does not understand nor value their interests and wishes. The sobriety and sense of that region has a right to be heard. They are entitled to the protection of the General Government, and to the evidence that they live under a Constitution and an Executive capable of enforcing the laws of the land. We are not to believe until we have made the experiment that Federal authority would not be obeyed, and that a dignified demonstration of national force would not restore order and peace. Who knows how the hearts of the real patriots and real men, even in South Carolina, may be even now anxiously expecting efficient interference from the General Government? To assume the weakness, the inadequacy, the unpopularity of the Federal power, is to invite contempt, rebellion and secession. I would not harshly judge the Executive of the Union. The vast responsibilities of his position, the varied means of his information, the contrariant influences brought to bear upon him, entitle him to our utmost charity. We may possibly see in due time that his policy has been wiser and more patriotic than it appears. But there can be no difference of opinion on one point. The National Government must be not merely submitted to, but obeyed, or we are in a state of revolution and anarchy, and in a little while shall be cutting each others' throats, beginning in South Carolina, where anarchy commenced, and ending at Washington, where liberty will be buried in the bloody waters of the Potomac, and lapse away to stain the sods of WASHINGTON'S grave.

In the providence of God and in the natural course of affairs, we have been brought to this crisis. It could not have been avoided. With such an anomalous element as Slavery in the Constitution, a tremendous trial of its strength and of the strength of the Union and the Government was inevitable, sooner or later. It has not come an hour too soon. If we are not strong enough in our centripetal principles to hold together upon the original compact—if the Federal power is inherently too weak for the State powers—it is better to know it now: better to abandon a Union which will presently, with increased weight, fall upon our children's heads and destroy our successors. But I will believe in no such weakness until it is proved. The Government is strong in the hearts and in the interests of the vast majority of the people. The Constitution is strong enough to outlive its one congenital disease. The Union is strong enough to bear even the tremendous strain now trying its hoops. We want only faith in the Constitution as it is; faith in the right of political majorities to exercise their legitimate power; faith in the original wisdom of our fathers; faith in humanity; faith in Christ and in God, to carry us triumphantly through this glorious but awful hour—when the grandest political structure the providence of God ever allowed to be erected is to be finally tested by earthquake, and to prove, I doubt not, that it rests on the rock of ages, and will endure while time shall last.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSE.

THE NORTH'S RESPONSIBILITY.

On Sunday last Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER informed his congregation that the President of the United States had deemed it wise to recommend a day of National Fasting, and the Governor of the State of New-York had issued a proclamation to the same effect; and that, in conformity with the desires of those eminent authorities, he would have his church opened on Friday, the 4th, and he would improve the occasion by the delivery of a sermon suited to the times and the events which had made it necessary for the nation to mourn, confess and supplicate. As a natural consequence, despite the falling snow, the slippery pathway and the threatened storm, an immense number of people from this City and Brooklyn wended their way to Plymouth Church, and at 10 o'clock, one hour before service was to begin, the pews and aisles, the windows and doors, the pulpit stairs, and even the platform itself, were crowded to the utmost capacity, and hundreds were compelled to go away disappointed. Rev. Mr. CUYLER was in the pulpit with Mr. BEECHER, and we recognized in the audience the venerable Lyman Beecher, David Dudley Field, Charles L. Brace, Addison Burt, Paymaster Eldredge, of the United States Navy, and Rev. Mr. Ewer, late of San Francisco, and at present Rector of St. Ann's Church in this City.

The opening services were rendered very impressive by Mr. BEECHER, and during the reading of the Scriptures the stillness was unpleasantly noticeable. The vast congregation joined in singing, "Our country—'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee we sing!" and that remarkable passage was read from the 58th and 59th chapters of the Prophet Isaiah, wherein the inspired writer, who was sent to reprove hypocrisy, gave his opinion concerning a counterfeit fast and a true; declared what promises are due unto godliness and to the keeping of the Sabbath; the damnable nature of sin; that calamities certainly followed transgression, and that salvation is from God alone.

After which Mr. BEECHER proceeded to deliver the following

SERMON,

Of which the text is found in the Gospel of St. Mark, the 4th chapter and the 37th, 38th and 39th verses, inclusive:

And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship, so that it was now full.

And he was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow; and they awake him, and say unto him, Master carest thou not that we perish?

And he arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, "Peace, be still." And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.

At the close of a laborious day, our Saviour entered a ship upon the Lake of Gennessaret to cross to the other side. Wearied by his great tasks of mercy, he fell asleep. Meantime, a sudden and violent wind, to which that lake is even yet subject, swept down from the hills, and well nigh overwhelmed them. They were not ignorant of navigation, nor unacquainted with that squally sea. Like good men and true, doubtless, they laid about them. They took in sail and put out oars, and, heading to the wind, valiantly bore up against the gale. But the waves overleaped the slender bulwark and filled the little vessel past all bailing. Then, when they had done all that men could do, and not till then, they aroused the sleeping Christ and implored his succor. Not for coming to them did he rebuke them, but for coming with such terror of despair. He outbreathed upon the winds and their strength forsook them, he looked upon the surly waves and they hastened to their caverns. There is no tumult in the Heavens, on the Earth, nor upon the Sea, that Christ's word cannot control. When it pleases God to speak, tempestuous clouds are peaceful as flocks of doves, and angry seas change all their roar to rippling music. Long before the disciples' day, had the Psalmist gloried in the seas as symbols of Divine Power. "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters, the God of glory thundereth The Lord sitteth upon the flood; yea, the Lord sitteth king forever!"

THIS NATION

is rolling helplessly in a great tempest. The Chief Magistrate, in despair, calls us to go to the sleeping Saviour and beseech His divine interference. It may be true that the crew have brought the ship into danger by cowardice or treachery; it may be that a firm hand on the wheel would even yet hold her head to the wind and ride out the squall. But what of that? Humiliation and prayer are never out of order. This nation has great sins unrepented of, and whatever may be our judgment of the wisdom of public men in regard to secular affairs, we cannot deny that in this respect they have done well, have hit rarely well. Instead of finding fault with the almost only wise act of many days, let us rather admire with gratitude the unexpected piety of men in high places. And surely while the venerable Chief Magistrate of the nation, and all the members of his Cabinet, are doubtless this day religiously abstaining from food and humbly confessing their manifold sins, it would ill become us to go unconcerned and negligent of such duties of piety and patriotism. Nor will we be inconveniently frank and critical. What if some shall say that fasting is a poor substitute for courage, and prayer a miserable equivalent for fidelity to duty? What if the national authorities had not only appointed the fast, but afforded sufficient material in their own conduct for keeping it—it is all the more necessary that we should pause and humble ourselves before God, and implore his active interference.

This Government is in danger of subversion. No greater disaster could befall this continent or the world. Such governments fall but once, and there is no resurrection. Since there is no famine in the land, no pestilence, no invasion of foreign foe, no animosity of the industrial classes against each other or against their employers, whence is our danger? From what quarter come those clouds drifting with bolts of war and destruction? Over the gulf the storm hangs lurid! From the treacherous Caribbean sea travel the darkness and the sweeping tornadoes! What part of this complicated Government has at last broken down? The Legislative? the Judiciary? the Executive? Has experience shown us that this costly machine, like many another, was more ingenious than practicable? Not another nation in the world, not a cotemporaneous Government, during the past seventy-five years, can compare for regularity, for simplicity of execution, and for a wise and facile accomplishment of the ends of Government, with ours. And yet, what is the errand of this day? Why are we observing a sad Sabbath? a day of humiliation, a day of supplication? It is for the strongest reason the world ever heard! It is because the spirit of Liberty has so increased and strengthened among us, that the Government is in danger of overthrow! [Sensation.] Other nations have gone through revolutions to find their liberties. We are on the eve of revolution to put down Liberty. Other people have thrown off their government because too oppressive. But ours is to be destroyed, if at all, because it's too full of Liberty!

But, however monstrous the pretense, the danger is upon us. In not a few States of this Union reason seems to have fled and passion rules. To us who have been bred in cooler latitudes and under more cautious maxims, it seems incredible that men should abandon their callings, break up the industries of the community, and give themselves up to the wildest fanaticism, at the expense of every social and civil interest, and without the slightest reason or cause, in their relations to the country past or future. Communities, like individuals, are liable to aberrations of mind. Panics and general excitements seem to move by laws as definite as control epidemics or the pestilence. Such an insanity now rules in one part of our land. Cities are turned into camps. All men are apeing soldiers. For almost a thousand miles there is one wild riot of complaint and boasting! Acts of flagrant wrong are committed against the Federal Government. These things are but the prelude. It is plainly declared that this Government shall be broken up—that the President elect of this great nation shall never come to the place appointed by the people. *Riot and civil war*, with their hideous train of murders, revenges and secret villainies, are gathering their elements, and hang in ominous terror over the capital of this nation. Meanwhile, we have thus far had

NO ONE TO STAND UP

for order. Those who should have spoken in decisive authority have been dumb. Those who should have stood up in these times of peril, and spoken the word of command, have been [with peculiar emphasis] afraid. [Laughter from those who ought to know better than to laugh at a serious remark.] Severer words have been freely used, but it is enough for me to say, only, that when everything demanded courage—when the love of God, the love of honesty, the love of humanity, demanded bravery, nothing was found to respond but fear. The heart almost ceased to beat, the extremities began to grow cold, and this Government is like to die, for want of pulsations at the centre! While the most humiliating fear paralyzes one part of the Government, the most wicked treachery is found in other parts. Men advanced to the highest places by the power of our Constitution, are employing their whole force to destroy it. They are using their oath as a covert protection to treason, as soldiers used their shields to protect their heads while they undermine walls, opening every door, and unfastening every protection by which colluding traitors may gain easy entrance and fatal success. Gigantic dishonesties meanwhile stalk abroad almost without shame. And this Puritan Land! this Free Ground! these UNITED STATES! like old Rome in her latest imperial days helpless at the Court, divided among her own citizens, overhung by hordes of Goths and Barbarians, seem about to be swept, with the fury of War and Revolution.

If, at such a solemn crisis as this, men refuse to look at things as they are; to confess and forsake their sins; if they shall cover over the great sins of this people, and confess only in a sentimental way (as one would solace an evening sadness, by playing some sweet and piano melody,) then, we may fear *that God has, indeed, forsaken his people!*

But if we shall honestly confess our real sins, if we propose to cleanse ourselves from them, if we do not make prayer a substitute for action, but an incitement to it; if we rise from our knees this day more zealous for temperance, for honesty, for real brotherhood, for pure and undefiled religion, for liberty to all men—then will the clouds begin to break, and we shall see the blue shining through, and the sun smiling, driving away the tumultuous clouds and then come back in triumph, like one for a moment cast down, but now lifted up for victory!

1. It is well that everyone of us make this day the beginning of a solemn *review of his own life, and the tendencies of his own character and conduct.* A general repentance of *national* sins should follow a *personal* and private conviction of our own individual transgressions. We are all of us guilty before God, of pride, of selfishness, of vanity, of passion unsubdued, of worldliness and strife. We have been caught in the stream, and swept out into an ocean of thoughts and feelings which cannot bear the inquest of a judgment day. Each man will find his own life full of repentable evil.

2. We should take solemn account of our own guilt *in the great growth of social laxity, and vice and crime in our cities.* We have loved *ease* rather than *duty.* Every American citizen is by birth a sworn officer of State. If bad men have had impunity, if the vile have controlled our municipal affairs, if by our own delinquency and indolence justice has been perverted and our cities are full of great public wickedness, then we cannot put the guilt away from our own consciences. We have a partnership in the conduct of wicked men, unless we have exhausted proper and permissable means of forestalling and preventing it.

3. We may not refuse to consider *the growth of corrupt passions in connection with the increase of commercial prosperity.*

Luxury, extravagance, ostentation and corruption of morals in social life, have given alarming evidence of a premature old age in a young country. The sins of a nation are always the sins of certain central passions. In our age this breaks out in one way, and in another it appears in a different form.

The corrupt passions which, in the Southern States, lead to all the gigantic evils of Slavery, in the Northern cities broke out in other forms, not less guilty before God, because of a less public nature. It is the old *human heart* that sins—North and South—and the nature of pride is universal.

4. There is occasion for alarm, and humiliation before God, in *the spread of avarice among our people.* The intense eagerness to amass wealth; the growing indifference of men as to methods; the gradual corruption of moral *sense*, so that property and interest supercede moral sense, and legislate and judge in its place; the use of money for bribery—for bribing electors and elected; the terrible imputation which lies against many of our courts, that judges sit upon gold; the use of money in legislation, and the growing rottenness of politics, from the lowest village concern to the matters of national dimension, from Constable to the Chief Magistrate of these United States—is this all to be confessed only in a single smooth sentence?

The planks between us and the ocean are worm-eaten and rotting. Our foundations are crumbling. The sills on which we are building are breaking. We need reforms in the very beginnings and elements of society?

Our people are vain and much given to boasting. And because they love flatteries, those who derive from the people honor and trust are too fond of feeding their appetite for praise. And thus it comes to pass that we hear the favorable side of our doings, we have become used to a flattering portrait.

Men grow popular who have flowing phrases of eulogy. Men who speak unpalatable truths are disliked, and if they have power to make the public conscience uncomfortable, they are said to abuse the liberty of free speech! [Laughter.]

What good men like to hear is *tonic.* That is *damnation* which bad men don't like to hear. Free speech is like wind to a malarial district. When it has free scope the pestilence is swept away—but when the wind dies the foulness arises unchecked, and man dies, too!

And yet we are in danger of dying by the sweetness of flattery, and if we are healed it will be by the bitterness of faithful speech.

5. But upon a day of national fasting and confession we are called to consider, not alone our individual and social evils, but those also which are national. And justice requires that we should make mention of the sin of this nation against the

INDIANS.

Like the negroes they are dumb—yet they have none to speak for them. We must remember that we are the only historians of their wrongs—we, who commit them. It is like the old inquisitor's account of the Inquisition—who relates the crimes and confessions of his victims, but says nothing about the rack and the torture.

We have heaped up the accounts of their treacheries and cruelties, but we have not narrated the provocations. Every crime in the calendar of wrong, which a strong people can commit against a weak one, has been committed by us. We have wasted their substance, provoked their hostilities, and then chastised them for their wars. We have compelled them to peace ignominious, formed treaties only to be broken, filched their possessions. In our presence they have withered and wasted.

A heathen people have experienced, at the side of a Christian nation, every evil which one people can commit against another.

Admit the laws of race, the laws of advancing civilization as fatal to barbarism; the indocility of the savage; the rude edges of violent men, who form the pioneer advance of a great people, and the intrinsic difficulties of managing a people of natures, customs and laws utterly different from our own—and you have only explained how the evil has been done, but have not changed its guilt!

It is a sorry commentary on a Christian people, and, indeed, upon Religion itself, that the freest and most boastfully religious nation on the globe is absolutely fatal to any weaker people at its side.

Nor, is this confined to the Indians. The Mexicans have felt the same rude hand. This nation has employed its gigantic strength with almost no moral restriction.

Our civilization has not begotten humanity, respect for others' rights, nor a spirit of protection to the weak.

We boast of our Anglo-Saxon lineage. And if bone and muscle, nerve and sinew, impunity and power to do what we please is praiseworthy, then, indeed, may we be proud of it. But we have been only respectful to strength and arrogant to weakness.

Ah, we forget the God above. Either moral government over nations is apocryphal, or judgments are yet to be visited upon us for the great wrongs done to the Indian!

6. But I come now to the most alarming and fertile cause of

NATIONAL SIN-SLAVERY.

In one and the same year, 1620, English ships landed the Puritans in New-England and negro slaves in Virginia; two seeds of two systems that were destined to find here a growth and strength unparalleled in history. It would have seemed almost a theatrical arrangement had those oppugnant elements, Puritan Liberty and Roman Servitude,—for whatever ignorant men may say, American Slavery is Roman and not Hebrew slavery; in the Hebrew system, the fundamental idea was that the slave was a man; in the Roman that he was not; in the former that he was to be treated as a friend and a brother, and in the latter as if but a thing or a chattel,—divided the land between them, and inspiring different governments, grown up different nations in contrast, that the world might see this experiment fairly compared and worked out to the end. But the same Government has nourished both elements. Our Constitution has nourished twins—Africa at her left breast and Anglo-Saxony on its right—and waxing strong, they together stand federated in the same Republic; the latter fair and strong, the former like a wen or wart, vast and large—but the vaster the weaker. So, one side of the body-politic has grown fair, healthy and strong, while the other is struck through with disease. And the nation is like a strong man with one side paralyzed, but nourished and carried along by the health of the other.

We who dwell at the North are not without responsibility for this sin. And our duty to-day is not to find fault with the South or to attack our brethren of that region, but to consider this sin of Slavery only as it concerns ourselves, our responsibility in it, our profit from it—and as a Christian pastor, teaching a Christian church, I feel it my duty to examine our part of this great sin.

1. Its wonderful growth, and the arrogance of its claims, have been in part of our delinquency. Because the South loved money they have augmented the evil; and because the North loved money, and that quiet which befits industry and commerce, she has refused to insist upon her moral convictions, and has yielded to every demand carrying Slavery forward in this nation. You and I are guilty of this sin, unless we have battled bravely against it; if we have counciled quiet, for fear it would imperil real estate, imperil commerce, imperil trade, we are guilty as others. They kept it for the love of money, and we did the same.

2. In another way, too, we are participators. It is for *us* that the slave works. We clothe ourselves in cotton, which he tills. Our social cup is sweetened by his toil. Our looms and factories are largely built upon the slave. We live upon his toil. I confess that I see no way to escape a part of the responsibility for Slavery. If the relinquishment of the articles which come from slave labor would tend, even remotely, to abridge our end or end the evil, I would cheerfully, and without hesitation, forego them every one. But I do not see that it would do so. I am an unwilling

PARTNER IN THE SLAVE SYSTEM.

I take to myself a part of the sin. I confess it before God. I pray for some way to be opened by which I may be free from that which I *hate.*

But this state of facts makes it eminently proper for us this day to *confess the sins done to the slave.* All the wrongs, the crimes of some, the abuse of others, the neglects, miseries, the ignorances, separations, scourgings—these cannot be rolled up into a cloud to overhang the South alone. Every one of us have something to confess. This whole nation is guilty. There is not a lumberman on the verge of Maine—nor a settler on the far distant Northern points, nor an emigrant on the Pacific—that is not politically and commercially in alliance with this great evil. If you take poison into your system, before an hour passes it will be felt in every part of the body—not a nerve or muscle but will feel it. And so in the body politic—tainted in one part, we suffer in the rest. And while I hold Southern citizens to the full and dreadful measure of their own guilt before God, it is for us, *to-day* and *here*, to consider our own part, and that I shall do.

1. No chapter in the history of the Northern States is more honorable than their treatment of Slavery in their own midst. Originally they were active participators in the great crime; but nothing is more false than to throw aspersion upon their manner of ridding themselves of it. Not only was emancipation without remuneration, but all the citizens were held to its performance. Take New-York, for example. The State decreed liberty at a certain period, and then passed stringent acts to keep all within the pale of the law till the fixed time. If a master went South with his slave, he had to give the security of bonds for the slave's return. No slave was allowed to be sold out of the State, but all were kept in, to be emancipated at the proper time.

2. But we of the North, though we are relieved from the presence of the evil amongst us, are, in part, guilty of the spread of the system. When this Government came into existence, its head and conscience and heart were right on this question. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the whole country, with insignificant exceptions, had but one judgment, one wish, one prophecy—that the whole continent should be dedicated to Liberty. All compromises in regard to Slavery were not in favor of it, but against it—not to help Despotism to live, only to give it time to *die decently.* So that we all started right.

The *brain* of the country—its schools, its colleges, its intelligence—have been in the *North.*

The *moral elements* also are here—the Puritan stock, the churches and all religious powers.

To the *North*, then, was intrusted the molding of the country. And when the wheels of this mighty Confederation were adjusted, when the weights were wound up, and the great pendulum of public affairs began to swing, to the North was given the regulating power. Upon her devolved the keeping of this nation.

At that time the whole public sentiment was in favor of human liberty, for it had been educated in a thorough school; the public institutions were brought to bear in that direction; public men thought alike on this vital point. Yes, to the North was given the stewardship of the estate, and she has fixed the institutions as the South has fixed the policy of the institutions of the country.

Now three-quarters of a century have passed. Should God call the North to judgment, what would be the account of her stewardship? "I gave you a continent to be dedicated to Liberty—Slavery was perishing from it—intelligence and freedom were growing. How have you administered? What have you done with it?"

Now what will the North say—what can be her account? Alas! Liberty is bankrupt—Slavery is rampant.

Do you try to creep out of it by saying "We have done away with it?" What have you done with the artillery God gave you to fight this great evil? Where are your books, your teachers, your ministers, your churches? *Where?* WHERE? I take part of the blame to myself and mourn over the sin and delinquency of the North as over my own sins. I love the North and I love every drop of Puritan blood the world ever saw, because Christ seems to have touched it and baptized it with his love.

Now there are more Slave States than in the early times. Where then were 400,000 slaves there are now 4,000,000. Where then was a traffic repressed, there is war and treason and sedition to re-open the traffic in slaves. No steward since God's sun shone on the earth ever had such an account to render as has the North. We have been very faithless and very wicked, and if the great treason should be consummated, and if two empires shall be established, one devoted to Slavery, our guilt will be very great. Let this temper our wrath and denunciation of the South.

But that is the material side of Slavery extension. There is something more. There has been a *radical change in the political opinions of the country.* Here we have stood in the plenitude of power, and have seen the change and increase of Slavery, and have allowed the doctrines of Liberty to go down—it is struck through and through with leprosy. To-day, if a vote of the people should be taken, I do not believe a fair majority would give any other doctrine of liberty than that *every man should be free for himself.* How different from the Christian doctrine that *all* men should be free. The true doctrine is, I *must*, and others *shall* have liberty. But I doubt if you could get a popular vote on that side.

I am ashamed that the very pulpit has been so prostituted to teach heathen notions, and if it has, how can the public mind be expected to do differently?

Could GEORGE WASHINGTON, or the signers of the Declaration of Independence, live in Charleston now and say what they used to say?

Their lives would not be worth a day's lease.

Yet, why should we talk hard about the South—shall the schoolmaster blame the pupil who was committed to his care, and whom he himself has corrupted?

Nothing is so disreputable in high places as liberty. So recreant had we become that our venerable President saw fit, when the North, waking like a giant from a long sleep, roused itself and, like most new and zealous converts, pushed headlong into the thickest of the battle and dealt strong blows for freedom, to rebuke us and to say that all the trouble was caused by us and that the onus of all the sin should be borne by us.

So far delinquent have we become that the very centre and hope of expectation for humanity, the very fountain which springs from Christ's heart—Religion—has been polluted and turned aside.

It ill becomes any one to rail at others in his profession, and I have no railing accusations to make. But I forsake for the moment my profession, and stand *as a man among men.* When one professing to be ordained of God stands forth and teaches a religion which sanctions and sanctifies the barbarities of Slavery, then blessed be infidels! When the Bible can be made to teach that man may rightfully be bought and sold; that men, women and children are a legal tender in the market-place; that marriage is an impossibility; that a man is to be forbidden to read, to learn, or do anything but exist, and use the spade and the hoe, then I declare I will do by the Bible what Christ did by the Temple. If I can, I will *drive out* the profaners of its sacredness; if not, I will let it go to the desolating armies of its enemies.

That minister who preaches Slavery out of the Bible, is the *father of all infidels!* (Here, sudden and unexpected as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, burst out a spontaneous and most wonderful roll of applause, showing that Mr. BEECHER's audience fully understood how to "point the moral" which he had enunciated. Never did sentiment receive a more natural and hearty indorsement.)

The most intelligent men in Germany are the Infidel Democrats, who hate the Bible because despots stuff it down their mouths to stop their speech. The priests use it to build up tyrannies over them. If men will use the Bible so, it must be purged of them, or it will be whelmed under the storm which such use must raise.

A good hunter scorns a pigeon-roost. There is neither sport nor evidence of skill in firing at one. He prefers to find the reward of his skill and ingenuity in the open field, and would consider it shocking if he should catch a companion at such unsportsman-like work. But bad as this may be, there is something worse and more uncongenial to a man of brains. To seriously answer the sermons which certain Doctors of Divinity preach, proving the correctness of Sla-very out of the Bible—why it would be butchery to notice them, and I'd as lief fire into a pigeon-roost as at them. [Great cachination, delight on the part of Mr. BEECHER's friends, and evidences of "uncomfortable sensation" on the part of VAN DYKE's friends—he being an exponent of the roosters on ye pigeon-roost.] What *is* the history of the Bible? Wherever it has been free and open to the people, there has been the largest liberty, the most perfect wisdom, a hatred of tyranny and an indomitable yeomanry. When it has been knocked from the hands of kings and priests, who would have prostituted it, it has killed absolutism, has built up freedom, and will do it again! [Applause.] No, no, the Bible does not countenance this great evil. But men are here who say so; but like other men who, desiring to make a big leap, go a long way back, and then run forward—so they run clear back to the twilight of creation, and run all the way up to the Christian era for a start; but, wasting their strength, stumble before they make the desired point.

I confess my own sinfulness in this regard. Some people chide me for being too active. I think I have been indolent. I have not done enough. I chide myself not for what I have done, but for what I have not done. If, in the intemperate heat of discussion, I have said aught to injure unnecessarily the feelings of any I am truly sorry. But for having the slave dear to me as my brother—for claiming universal humanity as my kindred—for cleaning the robes of Christ's suffering ones and aiding his oppressed children on the earth—for this I have no tears to shed. I will take my part of the burden, will weep my penitential tear and will suffer my proportion of the punishment. We are in the ship together; tossed indeed by rude and boisterous waves; blown hither and thither by fierce, tempestuous winds; fear is upon us; destruction threatens us; shall we remain idle—shall we be torpid? Arise from your couches, oh my brethren! Call upon the Lord God of Israel—He will answer—He will come—He will help—and he will save.

He who would not come when the sisters called, has come at length. He has called to Liberty to come forth. Like him of old it has heard the voice and has arisen. Again the Saviour cries "Loose him and let him go!" for the grave clothes are yet upon his face and around his feet. The better spirit of this people has returned! The conscience of the fathers—the faith of the Puritans, the memory of earlier days, the pride and love of liberty, the unflinching will to do all and endure all, rather than yield a moral principle, are beginning to be felt!

Oh, thou Christ, thou art arisen! The clouds part. The winds retire! We shall yet bring the ship to the land, nothing lost! What if some direful portents hang lurid in the air? What if the retreating storm shall cast down some bolts as it sullenly bears off its burden of mischief? Are we so timid, or so besotted with peace, that we will bear nothing, suffer nothing for the right?

Brethren, I will not believe that a land of such men, such history, such faith, such prayer and piety, will go to pieces so soon or so easily. God will cleanse us from our sins, and then give us healing and peace.

There may be trouble, there may be blood, there may be dreadful and fearful times before the better day—but of that we cannot speak. One thing we can do. Love more!—love God!—love our fellowmen—love our DEAR FATHERLAND—remember the principles of the Fathers—act upon them and adhere to them—yield not one whit of principles—bear all—receive all—but stand firm in the right *now* as our Fathers did then.

Let us be firm. Trust in God. Have unshaken faith in the divine principles of Liberty. Yield anything but convictions. Give up wrath. Yield conveniences, if need be, but your principles never! Should you be prevailed upon to call your holiest convictions "prejudices," and conquer them, your repentance will be the guiltiest of offences.

But you will not commit any such folly. The world shall see the sublime spectacle of your calm confidence in right, your invincible fidelity to the truth received from the fathers, and every good man shall rejoice when, at length, God shall lead us forth victorious over sin, and free as they are whom "Christ makes free."

Brother CUYLER will you pray?

Whereupon Rev. Mr. CUYLER prayed. Deeply affected and visibly moved to tears, it was with some difficulty that he was able to speak clearly, but finally overcame his emotions, and prayed most fervently and at great length for the Union, the Church, Plymouth Church in particular, its pastor and the venerable father of the pastor, who sat before him. It was a scene long to be remembered, and one which will doubtless produce lasting and beneficial effects.

REV. J. C. SMITH, CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

MORAL HINDRANCES TO OUR DESTINY AS A REPUBLIC.

ST. MATHEW, xxi., 43.—Therefore I say unto you, the Kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.

This terrible declaration of our Saviour, so fearfully fulfilled in the case of the Jews, might ordinarily pass almost unheeded by us, but the circumstances under which we assemble together give it an impressive significance, and it sounds in our ears a solem warning, which it is impossible to disregard. I trust that all who are here to-day have come with a deep sense of the magnitude of those dangers which threaten us, and at the same time with calmness, and a cheerful trust in God. Our political and financial troubles are to be recognized first of all as a visitation of Providence, for manifold sins of which, as a people, we have been guilty. They come, however, in the form of a judgment threatened, rather than already inflicted. We are suffering rather from the apprehension than from the infliction of evil, and there is therefore abundant opportunity for the exercise of hope, and for every effort which looks towards an honorable and righteous settlement of the great issues at stake. It is eminently fitting at such a time, when dark clouds are lowering over the horizon and a storm of terrific fury seems just ready to burst; when the spectral hand is stretched forth, as if about to write upon our walls "*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*"—that we should humble ourselves before God, and find out what we are to do, that the work of the destroyer may be staved, ere the fabric of our national prosperity and peace is overwhelmed with ruin. I am full of hope as to the final result, because I cannot believe that this nation will disown the high destiny set before it by God; but I believe that we have come to a crisis which is to determine our future career, and that the test is about to be applied to us which our Saviour gives in the words which I have read, and that if we will not now assume more decidedly the character of a Christian nation,—loving peace and truth and righteousness—the kingdom of God, with the rational freedom and high civilization which are its effects, will be taken from us and given unto a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.

We have enough of those sins which are common to humanity, God knows, to repent of this day, and I trust that no one will go from this place, where we have used such solemn language of penitence and confession, without feeling the burden of sin and the preciousness of forgiveness. But at this time, when our fate as a great and united people may be trembling in the balance, I wish you to consider with a deep sense, each one of you, of your individual responsibility, some of the *moral hindrances to our destiny as a Christian nation.*

I cannot undertake, of course, to refer to all of these hindrances, but will call your attention only to those which are at present most prominent in my own mind.

In the first place, then, there is very prevalent in this country a false and unchristian view of the very origin, nature and object of civil government itself. Much that I should have said on this portion of my subject has been anticipated by an exceedingly able discourse recently delivered in this City, by one of the ministers of Trinity Church, and subsequently published in our daily papers. I shall, therefore, consider only some of the more general principles involved in this part of my subject. And the view to be taken I claim is an eminently practical one, since the administration of government in any country must depend upon the idea which is entertained of its nature and the objects it is designed to subserve. All the views which are held on this subject resolve themselves finally into one or the other of two theories of the origin of civil government. One of these theories maintains the human, and the other the divine origin of government and society. All political science and practice must be modified according as one or the other of these theories is held. Let us, therefore, subject them to a brief examination, and see to what practical consequences they will lead.

The theory of the human origin of society and government, maintained as it has been by Greek atheists, French encyclopedists and English materialists, is more familiarly known perhaps as the theory of the "social compact." It is briefly this: That men were originally dissociated from each other and society did not exist; that the inconveniences of such a state becoming apparent, they came together, invented language, and formed themselves into bodies politic. Government therefore has no powers except those which result from the giving up of certain rights of which each one is naturally possessed. Its objects are, of course, confined, as WASHINGTON says, to the "conservation of the bodies and the goods of men."

The theory of the divine origin of society and civil government is simply this: The germ of the State is to be found in the family, which is of divine institution. By means of language, which was originally a gift from God to man, there is not only the association of individuals in one family, but the association of families in one society. The family passes by a necessary law of development into the patriarchate, the patriarchate into the tribe, and the tribe into the nation. The whole development, therefore, is as much of divine origin as the primary institution. The State and the family alike are the creatures of God.

The object, therefore, which the State has to accomplish is not merely to protect the persons and the property of men, but to subserve also some high moral purpose. Its great object, unquestionably, is to train men in habits of obedience to law, and to exercise them in a system of probation, in which principles of truth and justice must be recognized and practiced, or else the terrible consequences of violating them be suffered. This is universally the method of God's government. He calls men to the performance of duty by experience of the evils to which duty unperformed will lead. And it is impossible that there should be any Christian view of society and government in which this idea of the State, as a great moral institution, is not prominent.

The difficulties in the way of the theory of a social compact are manifold, and, in my view, utterly insuperable. In the first place, it has no historical foundation. There are no traces of a primeval barbarism, in which men were dissociated from each other. The indications are all the other way, and point to a high state of civilization, as characterizing the earliest ages of the world. Barbarism is a condition into which man has degenerated, and from which it is impossible for him to rise without the assistance of those who are already civilized. The plain conclusion, therefore, is that if men were originally all barbarians, and especially such barbarians as to have not even the rudest form of society, and utterly destitute even of language, they never could have risen to any higher condition, and civilization would have been impossible. But not only are there no traces of such a primeval barbarism, but there are no traces whatever for such a remarkable convention of barbarians as this theory supposes, who under a deep sense of the inconveniences of dissociation met together, invented language and established civil society. In opposition to all this, the unmistakable teaching of history is that there has never been a time since the first family existed when language and society have not existed also. If any faith is to be reposed in philosophy and history, men have not invented civil society, but have found themselves, by the operation of natural laws, already in it.

But the difficulties multiply when we come to consider the practical operation of the theory. And this consideration will show that this theory of the social compact, or the human origin of society and government, lies at the foundation of the troubles which we at present suffer. For if this theory is true, there are no obligations except those of interest and convenience which bind men to remain even in civil society, much less in any particular form of it, or under any particular Government. The obligations to remain in civil society can be no greater than the original obligations to enter in, and no higher obligations than convenience and interest are recognized at all in connection with Society and Government. On the supposition that social and civil institutions have their origin merely in a compact, Government has no rightful power to perpetuate its own existence if the compact ceases to subserve the fancied convenience or interest of any who are a party in it. And those who are living under Government might justly assert that they have never been parties to any such compact, and may rightly refuse to recognize its obligations. This idea of the mere human origin of civil government in a social compact, is sure to work itself out to such results. It it remarkable that the only argument by which the right of secession on the part of one of the States of this Union is maintained, is founded upon the idea that the Government of this country is based upon a compact between the several States of which it is composed, and can therefore be dissolved by a dissolution of the compact. The plain answer to which is, that in that case we are not living under a general government at all, but under a mere voluntary association; whereas the truth in the matter is, that the old articles of confederation were abandoned, and the Constitution adopted for the very purpose of giving up a voluntary association and forming a general government, with the inherent and inalienable character of government having the power to perpetuate its own existence.

The theory of the divine institution of civil government, which is the only one which is philosophically and historically true, places the matter in a clear and satisfactory light. God has instituted Civil Government,—not any particular form of it, but the thing itself, and has given to it rights and powers which are not therefore delegated to it by the governed. It has the right of capital punishment, which could not be derived from any delegation of rights. It has the right to declare and make war, which is not an individual right, and which it could not, therefore, have derived from individuals. And in the same way it has a right to perpetuate its own existence and compel obedience, if necessary, to that end, which it could not rightly do if it had no powers except those derived from mutual agreement or compact. Men find themselves, by the exercise of a power higher than theirs, in society and under government. They may, by common consent, establish that form of government which they prefer, but when once established, it enters upon the possession of rights and powers which the governed have not conferred upon it, but which it derives from the Most High. The remedy for any abuse of these rights and powers on the part of Government is to be sought, first, in constitutional methods of redress; if these fail, and the grievances are such as radically to undermine the prosperity and happiness of the governed, there may be, by common consent, a dissolution of the existing relations. If this is impracticable, and the Government has ceased utterly to subserve the great objects for which it was established, then the right of revolution remains. If the doctrine of the human origin of government is true, there can scarcely be such a thing as rebellion. Anybody and everybody has a right to disown allegiance to Government. But if Government is of divine origin, and has rights and powers not delegated to it by the governed, then there is such a thing as rebellion, and it is a crime of the darkest dye against man and God, unless every constitutional method of redress has been utterly exhausted, and the Government has become actually and hopelessly hostile to the prosperity and happiness of those who, under this stern necessity, are driven irresistibly to rebel. It is enough to stamp the theory of the social compact as dangerous and false that it tends directly to the disintegration of government and society, while the theory of their divine origin cannot well be otherwise than true, since it is so grandly conservative of the great and permanent interests of both.

This view I hold to be the foundation of true patriotism, and of that feeling almost of reverence which we should have for law, however corrupt may be its administration. The institutions of civil government assume a very different aspect when we view them in this light. They become, as it were, agents and messengers of God, unconsciously educating us in a wonderful system of moral discipline. The Scriptures tell us that angels minister to those who shall be the heirs of salvation, and the gorgeous imagination of MILTON clothed this glorious fact with the resplendent garment of his matchless verse. He arrays before us the angel Abdiel, who stood faithful alone among the rebel host—the angel Ithuriel, with his wondrous spear, detecting at a touch the presence of evil—the angel Raphael, who brings tidings from on high to men, and the angel Uriel, fulfilling his beneficent mission as the Regent of the Sun. Such ministering spirits are invisible to us, and we are unconscious of their ministries. And so God's wonderful institutions and agencies in society work invisibly and unconsciously for our good. There is everywhere the silent and invisible presence of law. It protects our persons and property; it maintains peace and order; it secures material comfort and prosperity; it harmonizes conflicting interests, and speaks for Truth and Justice among men.

"Of Law," says the learned and judicious HOOKER, "there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men, and creatures of what degree soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all, with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

You see, thus, that this idea of the merely human origin of civil government, in what is called the "social compact," is a moral hindrance in the way of our destiny as a nation, and is made use of to justify the secession of States, and thus the disintegration of Government. If this Government is to be perpetuated, and subserve great moral ends, a far higher view than this must be taken. We must recognize the nation as an organism—its various parts not joined mechanically together, but permeated with a national life—we must feel the incalculable importance to all our interests that its authority should be maintained. We must cherish a patriotism which is indulgent to its faults, honestly proud of its excellencies, and ready to die for its defence. We must feel it to be God's instrument for the highest and holiest purposes, and use it, and coöperate with it as such. We are to resist to the last any attempt at its disruption, in violation of the principles of order and law, and then we may trust in God that this kingdom of peace and righteousness will not be taken from us and given to another.

The second moral hindrance to our destiny as a nation which I shall notice, is to be found in the false ideas which prevail in reference to social reforms. In considering this portion of our subject also, we shall find that it has a direct bearing upon the difficulties in which we are at present involved. Going, then, at once to the root of the whole matter, we shall find that there are false views very prevalent as to the origin of, and consequently as to the remedy for social evils. Social evils are supposed to result from defective legislation, or from a want of an harmonious adjustment of the relations of society. Very seldom does the statesman stop to reflect that they all have their origin in sin, and in the depravity of the human heart. And as a necessary consequence, he misses the true remedy, which is to be found only in that which saves man from sin, and purifies the heart. I do not mean, of course, that laws may not be defective, and that great good may not be done by their amendment. I do not propose that statesmen should become preachers of the gospel in order to remedy social evils. The true mission of the statesman is to form the best system of laws he can in the existing state of intelligence and virtue among the people. But what I do say is, that the reason why we have social evils at all is because the heart of man is depraved, and the reason why we do not have less of them is because, instead of recognizing this fact, we rely too much upon what are called social reforms, and too little upon the renovating power of the gospel. The idea of social reform is a very popular one at the present day, and there is no end to the schemes for this purpose which are suggested. Some proceed upon the idea of the innate rectitude of human nature, and that we have only to allow it free development, and the result will be a perfect state of society. The holy name of Liberty is invoked to break off the shackles of restraint, and leave man in every respect perfectly untrammeled and free. Our feelings and sympathies are at first likely to be stirred by such principles as these. We have an innate love of freedom, which gives plausibility to such reasonings, until we find by bitter experience that they proceed upon a false idea of the rectitude of the principles of our nature, and that too often man, when most free, is least to be trusted. Men talk sometimes without qualification of the universal reign of freedom, and wish to shape all institutions so as to subserve that result. But manifestly freedom to do wrong and to injure society is not desirable, and yet this is the use which vast numbers would make of the absence of restraint. The problem of the wise statesman is not to remove restraints, but to find out just that amount of freedom from restraint with which the community may be trusted. For freedom is not, in itself, without qualification, a thing either safe or desirable. It is safe and desirable just as it is adapted in its degree to the intelligence and virtue of the people. And see the truth of what I say, when I ask you what would become of domestic ties and the interests of property if such ideas were fully carried out and all the restraints on these points removed to-day! Is it not true, then, that freedom is safe for us only so far as we know what is right and have the disposition to practice it? And what I ask you attentively to consider is this, that the Gospel of Jesus Christ furnishes the only method by which, through the sanctification of the heart, we can attain to a full knowledge of our duty and a practical desire to perform it. We may dismiss at once all schemes of social reform as false and delusive which are not based either directly or by implication upon the great fundamental facts of the depravity of man and his redemption through Christ.

Would that we might all feel more deeply the unspeakable importance of the Gospel of Christ as the great engine of reform and progress in our land! It is upon this point that God, we may be sure, would have us concentrate our efforts. Leaven the communities throughout the country with the life of the Gospel, and we need have no fear but that salutary reforms will speedily be made. Raise the tone of Christian character, and you may be sure that the votes of men will be right, and their various duties as citizens be faithfully and wisely discharged. With a deeper sense of Christian obligation will come a higher standard of the duties which devolve upon us as citizens; Christians will feel that in a Government like ours they cannot be absolved from the most serious responsibilities and obligations. It is because religion has been too much divorced from social reform, thus leaving it upon a merely human basis, that we have suffered so much from the corruption and maladministration of Government. One of the first duties of a Christian is to his country, and if he fails to discharge that by his acts and his influence as a citizen, he need not wonder if schemes of reform which have no religious basis become the order of the day, and work themselves out to their results. A practical, large-hearted Christian patriotism is emphatically what is needed now, in the settlement of existing difficulties.

But social reforms must not only rest upon a Christian basis, but they must be prosecuted in a Christian spirit. Reforms, it is true, are brought about at the point of the bayonet and by the keen edge of the sword. This is sometimes unavoidable, but I believe that in most cases the most powerful instrument is firmness of principle, united with meekness and a spirit of love. I am compelled to admit—for I must be just and, true to all concerned—that such a spirit has been conspicuously deficient in our method of treating the questions of the day, and particularly that great question upon which we are as a nation divided. I do not speak of this as a justification of the course pursued by a portion of the South. It furnishes no such justification. I only speak of it to draw attention to the fact that even a great principle will, as a general thing, be unsuccessfully maintained, if it is maintained in an unchristian spirit. Let me not be understood as saying, however, that the principle of hostility to Slavery has been maintained universally at the North in an unchristian spirit. The exceptions are most numerous of those who are conscientiously opposed to Slavery, and desire that it should cease whenever and wherever it can safely be brought to an end, who nevertheless gratefully recognize the Christian character of the South; and, while firmly holding and expressing their own views as occasion may require, do it without bitterness, and in a spirit of humility and love. But certainly the most prominent aspect of the controversy has been that of bitterness and hatred, and its fruits are such as might reasonably be expected.

In considering this portion of my subject it may be well, perhaps, to say something in reference to the position of the pulpit in regard to questions of social reform. I consider no subject which relates to the moral welfare of man as inappropriate in the pulpit, and the preacher of the Gospel cannot be indifferent to the progress of great measures of reform. The only question is, how he may best promote the object which he has in view. Moral subjects fall under two heads; those which relate to absolute truth, and those which relate to matters of opinion. In dealing with the first, the preacher speaks with authority. In dealing with the second, he commands only the attention and respect which his skill and power may excite. He attracts present interest but loses in permanent influence. When we reflect, therefore, that by enforcing absolute truth he is all the time enlightening conscience and raising the tone of Christian character, and thus preparing men to act more wisely and justly as citizens, it must appear desirable, for the very purpose of promoting great reforms, that he should confine himself to the proclamation of what is revealed in God's word as true; and then, when in some crisis like the present the influence of the pulpit is needed to be brought to bear directly upon the issues at stake, he can speak with something of authority, as one dissociated from the interests of party, and the disturbing influence of partisan strife, and claim that he speaks only in the interest of righteousness and truth.

God will finally establish on earth a kingdom in which justice and holiness shall prevail, and there are indications that this nation, if she is true to herself, may be permitted to aid powerfully in accomplishing this result. But there is no such thing, we may be sure, in this respect, as manifest and irresistible destiny. God will make use of us only as we subserve his purposes. He can delay the fulfillment of designs which, but for our wickedness, he might speedily have performed. There is an old Greek proverb, full of truth—"The mills of the gods grind slowly," and St. Augustine beautifully expresses a similar idea when he says: "God is patient, because he is eternal." God is ready to give us a glorious destiny in carrying out a noble system of Christian progress and reform, but if we strive to accomplish it by methods of our own, and in ways of our own devising, He will take it from us and leave us to reap the inevitable effects of our folly and guilt. Yea, though He tenderly loved and guided our fathers and blessed the work of their hand," He will bruise us with a rod of iron, he will dash us in pieces like a potter's vessel."

We have thus considered certain moral hindrances to the fulfillment of our destiny as a nation, and have seen how they have contributed to involve us in the difficulties and dangers by which we are now beset. It is too late to change anything, on either side, which has been done in the past. We may summon ourselves to the performance of duties in the future. It is that we may be led to do God's will, as a nation, hereafter, that we have been called together to-day. We come to confess our sins, to wonder at our ingratitude when we remember the unexampled blessings which God has conferred upon us, and to implore him to avert the judgments which seem about to burst over our heads.

This is a time when it will be well for us seriously to examine our hearts, and find out whether the motives by which we are influenced, in this respect, are such as will be pleasing to God, and dispose Him to listen favorably to our supplications. Why is it that we wish this Union to be preserved? Is it that our national pride may be gratified? Is it because it furnishes us with conveniences for amassing wealth? Is it because we fear that, in the hurricane and earthquake of civil war, our possessions will be wrecked? If we have no higher motives than these; or if these are most prominent in our hearts, our prayers, this day, have prevailed little with God. He wishes to see us filled with solicitude for the interests of truth and holiness,—fearing lest wickedness should mightily prevail,—and striving with the whole energy of our being for the building up of Christ's kingdom of peace and righteousness in this ruined world. It is in that spirit alone that we can acceptably pray that our beloved Union may be preserved.

If such is our spirit, it will not be difficult for us to define the position which we, as Christians, should be willing to take in the settlement of these difficulties. For this is no subject with which we have nothing to do. Every citizen should endeavor to have an enlightened view of it, and thus help to make up that public opinion by which the whole question must finally be decided.

If we have a disposition to think fairly and decide justly in this matter, we are bound to endeavor, as far as possible with our Northern prepossessions, to understand and appreciate the view which, in the South, is taken of this subject. Such an endeavor would lead, perhaps, to more kindly and charitable feelings on our part, and aid a favorable solution of the difficulty. I see no reason to change the ground taken here on Thanksgiving Day,—that the exigency demands the fulfillment, on our part, of all our constitutional obligations, as interpreted by the constitutional tribunal, and in a frank and generous spirit towards the South. I say the exigency demands,—I mean, rather, that independently of any exigency, honor and justice demand it. This we are bound to do—no less,—no more. Other concessions, if they are to be made, are to be made, not because they are due as a right, but are to be granted as a favor. The South has a claim to the fulfillment of constitutional obligations, and to a kind and fraternal treatment. She has no other claim than this. The South should be ashamed to ask any unmanly concessions, any sacrifice of principle on the part of the North, any giving up of the inalienable rights of free speech and a free Press, and the North should be ashamed to yield any such concessions if they are required. No pride of consistency should prevent the North from doing what is just and right, even should it force her to retrace her steps. The South should not hesitate to acknowledge that in the heat of passion she had acted indiscreetly, and so return gladly to her duty and allegiance.

There is one favorable feature in this case, which facilitates the settlement of this difficulty, and that is, that the questions to be settled relate to the construction to be put upon our constitutional obligations. This may relieve the case very much in the view of that large class of persons at the North embracing, as it does, many men of the highest intelligence and piety, who regard Slavery in and of itself as a sin. The North is free of all responsibility in reference to Slavery wherever it is permitted by the Constitution; and when that is once settled, the South has no reason to complain, and the conscience of the North remains undisturbed.

But one thing should be distinctly understood by those who wish to involve the entire South in the attitude of rebellion, and that is that it will not do to presume too far upon the peaceful temper and forbearance of the other portions of the Republic. We should pray this day that we may be ready to do everything that God would approve, to avert the miseries of civil war. But there is a point beyond which God, we reverently believe, would not let us go. The cause of peace itself will not permit us to consent to the forcible disruption of this Union. We lose all our power and influence for good when we permit that. There is a clear understanding here of the unspeakable horrors of civil war. We dread it and shrink from it more than it is possible to express. No act which can in honor and justice be done to prevent it, shall be left undone. But we know no fear, and if the issue is forced upon us, by an imperative duty which we cannot resist, we shall meet it in bitter tears for our distracted country, but with a calm and solemn sternness, as of those who unsheath the sword for the defence of their firesides and for the cause of God.

But, oh no! it cannot, cannot be. It is too unnatural to be contemplated for a moment. Are we not one people, inhabiting one vast and glorious territory, the most magnificent heritage of any nation on earth? Does not Nature herself in a thousand tones counsel us to peace? Do not the sweet birds wing their way each year from North to South, and from South to North, and warble in the quiet morning their peaceful notes? Do not our majestic rivers kiss peacefully each sister State as they flow gently by on their calm progress to the sea? Do not the same vast ranges of mountains stand as giant guardians, and bow their hoary heads in benedictions of peace over the whole land? Does not the old ocean himself, which since creation's morning has dashed upon these shores, and who brought here upon his bosom the old colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown, now moan and sigh and shed his briny tears upon the rocks of every State from Florida to Maine? Does not the far distant surge of the Pacific come booming over the mountain and desert, and calm our angry and impassioned hearts? Are we not still brethren? Does not one great Christian heart still throb throughout the land? And shall we now, in the very season when we commemorate the coming of the Prince of peace, at whose advent the conflicts of the world were hushed to rest—shall we take up the sword, brother against brother, and bathe the land which our fathers consecrated to Christ with blood which will, like that of Abel, cry terribly for vengeance from the ground?

It cannot, shall not, come, unless God has already cast us off and will not hear our prayer; for we will lift up our supplications to Him—we will confess our sins—we will beg to be delivered from pride and prejudice, and selfishness, and to have our patriotism sanctified by the pure spirit of religion; and thus earnestly desiring that peace and righteousness may here prevail, the blessed kingdom of God will not be taken from us, but will be our heritage and the heritage of our children, and of our children's children, to the latest generation.

REV. DR. CANFIELD'S DISCOURSE.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.

Rev. Dr. Canfield preached a discourse in his Church in Brooklyn, from the following text:

"The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish: yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."—Isaiah lx., 12.

How strikingly is this solemn declaration verified by the history of the past? The fulfillment of the prediction will be equally true in all coming time. Reason alone forbids the belief that the declaration of the text can ever be falsified. Our nature and the circumstances in which that nature is developed and exercised, make it impossible that it should be otherwise. Nations are but the aggregate of the individuals who compose them. What God requires of one in his individual capacity he demands of the whole in their associated character. He requires each accountable being to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God, to look for honor in honoring him, and for prosperity in seeking his blessing. He makes the same requisitions of nations, and in case of disobedience is sure to visit with punishment. The law which governs nations is as inevitable as the law of gravity. This is written in the plainest language all over the history of the world. As nations have no existence as such in another world their retributions must be meted out and suffered in this. The wisdom, the justice and the perfection of God's government are strikingly illustrated in the fact that the great fundamental laws of our humanity and of our social being execute their own penalty when violated, vindicate themselves as certainly as any law of the physical universe. Their constant, because their *natural* tendency, is to punish wrong and reward the right. Up to a certain point we may appear to escape, in some instances, the results of our wrongdoing, but the appearance is always a delusion. Sin against God or man is always the seed of sorrow. The harvest may, in a measure, be gathered at the very time of sowing, or an interval may be allowed, to enable it to mature its results, and present them at once, with awfully accumulated force, and in the most crushing and destructive form. As in the individual human system, so in the great body politic, vices cut its sinews—injustice and impiety dig its grave. Under the just and inevitable operation of these great laws of our nature and of God, we find ourselves to-day involved in commercial disorder and treasonable guilt, excited and inflamed by plans and movements for civil revolt, threatened with fratricidal war, and in one portion of the country panic-struck and appalled by fears of a servile insurrection, whose horrors no imagination could conceive. We look upon all this to-day and see in it all the fulfillment of God's word and truth: "The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."

We have been considering the history and the lessons of the Roman State; let us turn for one moment to our own nation, and see how these lessons may be applied here. As a nation we have all the material elements of greatness and wealth. We have a domain which extends across the Continent from ocean to ocean, and embraces all of its territory that is of great value as a source of national power or wealth. Its boundless prairies, and vast valleys and hill-sides, are fat with the undisturbed deposits of ages, enabling us to feed the world. Its mountains and many of its plains are stuffed with coal, iron, and every variety of mineral substance. Thirty thousand miles of railroads bind it together as with bands of iron, on which are constantly seen cars freighted with life and wealth, flying over our prairies, shooting across our rivers, panting up the sides and piercing through the hearts of the mountains; and a hundred rivers, laden with commerce, whitened with sail, or bearing vessels propelled like living beings by a power within themselves, as it were, fold and clasp all in their long and shining arms. Universal health blesses the more than the thirty millions of people who enjoy these material advantages. The labors of the husbandman are crowned with such an abundance of the fruits of the earth that we have not the room in which to bestow it nor the means of conveying its excess to other lands in want. The world all around us are our debtors. The oppressed in other lands are turning to us with instinctive longings, and the oppressors are regarding our example and our prosperity with instinctive dread. We have no thousand years of history, trailing their glories and their glooms, presenting their associations, their prejudices, and their forms of thought and feeling, to throw such strong lights and shadows upon truths, and practical questions as to bewilder and deceive us. We are placed in an elevated position, as it were, between the old worlds, to profit by their example, and reflect back upon both a highly advanced Christian civilization. A common necessity and allegiance to the Word of God, which declares that he has made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth—has made us all equals. We are homogeneous in ancestry, in language, literature, in moral and intellectual training, and in elements of personal character. We are interlaced by ties of kindred and a community of interests, at every point. We are a Christian people, among the fore most in art, education, civilization and commerce. We are proud of our Government and conscious of the greatness of the blessings which as a rich heritage have been transmitted to us from our fathers. There never was a nation of such power and promise cemented by so many bonds. There never was a nation so likely to achieve a glorious and a prolonged history—to human judgment so likely to march majestically and triumphantly forward to its high and commanding destiny, in a spirit of affectionate and fraternal concord. But what in the place of all this is, at this moment, presented to the view? I have no heart to dwell upon the humiliating and disgraceful picture, nor to look forward to the desolating and fiery tides of woe and misery and death which seem almost ready to be poured through all the channels and currents of public, social and domestic intercourse. I do not desire to inflame to any extent the public mind. I would much prefer to aid in calming it, but I am forced, commanded by a voice to which would not be heedless, to call your special attention to these circumstances to-day, and to ask what of all this is the cause? A general answer would be human infirmity, and sin. If I am asked whose sin? my answer is, in various degrees the sins of all classes and sections, sins of our ancestors as well as of their children. Our material prosperity has become our snare. We have grown rich and powerful with unexampled strides, and at the same time we have grown boastful, proud, insolent, selfish, and practically atheistic. I might present an appalling catalogue of vices that stalk unblushingly through the land, unrestrained by law and almost unnoticed by public opinion. Many of our legislative bodies, State and municipal, have long been by-words of venality and corruption. An unprincipled but powerful Press devotes itself to the cherishing of party and sectional animosities, fostering prejudices and feeding its readers seven days of the week on perversions, exaggerations and falsehoods. The General Government partakes of and spreads the contagion. Injustice, lust of power and conquest, piracy and robbery, are exhibited in marauding expeditions into feeble sister States in Central America, Paraguay, and into Cuba, abetted or winked at by our Central Government, or practiced by the Government itself, as in the late unholy war with Mexico. Corruption in all quarters grows apace. Party intrigues and party rancor encourage and use it, and are in turn aggravated by it. The public mind and morals become debauched. The most unscrupulous political jugglers, notorious ruffians, deliberate murderers, men who by common consent are banished from all decent and virtuous society, are exalted to the highest posts of honor and responsibility. The public treasure becomes the great object of attraction. Multitudes live by plundering it under some of the *forms* of law, and many by open robbery. There is surely enough in this imperfect and feeble picture of our national guilt to make us shudder, (in view of the prediction of the text,) but this is not all. These elements of demoralization and death are heightened by circumstances which never should have been associated with our national politics.

The system of African Slavery, fastened upon the country during its Colonial existence, was at first limited in extent and unprofitable at the North, and soon after the Revolution was confined to the other section of the Union. When the Constitution was adopted, it was, in all sections, generally deprecated as an evil, but one so complex in its character and relations, that any immediate practical remedy for it was felt to be beyond the reach of human wisdom to devise. They could only adopt some measures which looked to its final removal, under the Providence of God, and leave the mode of its accomplishment to the future. Contrary to this expectation it has spread. Louisiana, Missouri, Florida, Arkansas and Texas have been added to its domain. It has proved for the present, in respect to some material interests, profitable. Manufactories and commerce at the North, the slave trade in some of the Middle, and planting in the Southern and Gulf States, have thrived under it. The same Government has fostered two social systems—one characterized by contempt, the other by respect for labor—two civilizations, based upon not only diverse but antagonistic principles. The predominant sentiment of one section is that the peculiar institution, which underlies the social system of the other, and which they latterly claim to be Divine, beneficent and the only perfect social condition, is a political evil, a social wrong, and, in the long run, will prove to be an economical blunder,—that a system which makes it a felony to teach a fellow man to read, denies to him the rights of property, ignores the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, and the duties and rights growing out of these relations, is founded in injustice, and works mischief to the oppressor as well as to the oppressed. A system which abstracts from 4,000,000 of human beings, all the attributes of humanity that can be reached and affected by human legislation, they still regard as an evil whose extension, where they are responsible for it, they are bound to resist. They claim no right, they have no purpose or desire to interfere with it where it is already established by law. If the question were this day at their disposal, the overwhelming public sentiment of the North would forbid any interference with it. They are happy to be rid of it—they are desirous of leaving it unmolested where it is—and they only ask not to be made responsible for its extension—its nationalization. It was impossible that the demagogues and unprincipled political adventurers who swarm all over the land—North as well as South—should fail to see in this question an element of immense political power. The Constitution had wisely banished it from national politics. The South were amply protected in their rights, and the North had no control over it. The duty and the interest of all were to leave it where it belonged, and was best understood. But this would sacrifice the very capital on which politicians in both sections trade. No other issue of such magnitude could be raised. None could so readily or so thoroughly inflame and agitate the public mind, and for more than thirty years, by one adroit manœuvre after another, this has been the question that in some form has furnished the hobbies on which men have ridden into place and office. All our fillibustering, as it is called, whether on paper and on a large scale as at Ostend, or our inglorious invasions actually undertaken, our Mexican war, our acquisition of Territories by conquest or purchase, for more than thirty years have grown out of the ceaseless agitation of this question. The issues have been presented in various forms to perpetuate party power, or receive party triumphs.

How many times within the memory of many who hear me have we been told that at last the question is dead and buried; but in every instance, in the midst of our congratulations, the hateful form is again thrust before our eyes in some new shape by some new aspirant, to be wrangled over and settled anew, until at last, in the midst of general political degeneracy, ambition and corruption, a small State, whose entire white population is about equal to that of our city, threatens to plunge the whole country into the horrors of civil revolution because an immense majority holds *opinions* unlike theirs in regard to this question, and have elected to the Presidency a man that represents their views—the views of the Fathers of the Republic both North and South. On an apprehension of what *may* happen, based on a total misapprehension of what any one who will ever be in power will desire to do, the masses follow their ambitious and disappointed leaders. Misrepresentations, systematically made through all the organs of detraction and abuse, have done their work. Section is arrayed against section. Blind passion takes the place of reason. Alienation, estrangement, enmity, are the result in a million cases, where, if views could be calmly compared and hearts fully understood, all would be mutual love and helping. Sin in various forms has been spreading and growing over the nation like a fungus, loosening all its joints, and, as it were, preparing it to fall in pieces. The Government itself seems to be at once the abettor and the victim of treason and robbery. And to-day we stand on the verge, not only of dismemberment and dissolution, but confronting all the horrors of a civil war. Nothing but an Omnipotent arm stretched out with great power to order the unruly wills and passions of sinful men can avert it. An excited multitude are beyond the control of reason. Ambition, interest, revenge, disappointment, rouse up the ever-watchful passions within us. The trumpet sounds to arms, and its notes thrill through all the kindling frame, the surpassing pomp of martial array glitters before us to dazzle the senses and madden the soul; the rapture of the strife burns in our bosom; the false and emulous love of a glory which should be our shame, hurries us forward into the field, where death gathers his great harvest, and havoc lords it over the smoke and clash of battle. Like the race horse without bridle or rider, with streaming ribbons on his head and bells with jagged points over his back, who might stand still, but, the bugles sound, the throng shouts, he moves, the bells jingle in his ears, the points prick his flesh, and he dashes forward in the race for life or death, self-spurred and self-impelled, so we in all the wars that have convulsed the world are the self-immolated victims of our own headlong passions and unreasoning animal instincts. In the midst of this wild excitement and profligacy notions of *popular rights* have sprung up and spread, which are false and dangerous. *The people* have a right to do as they please, and whatever they please to do is right. It seems to be forgotten that political *rights* imply political *obligations*. It is God's law and the necessity of man's nature that man should exist in society. This involves a State—that is, a community in which justice and social order are maintained. Government is the powers of the State organized, embodied and put in action, and the *form* of government is the mode in which this is done.

Society has the *natural right* to select their *form* of government, and the people are under an *obligation* to select that form which will best secure the ends of government. This the people of this country have done in defining and distributing the powers of the State in the Constitution. *That*, and not mere popular will, is now the supreme law of the land. To this Constitution at this moment we all owe an allegiance, as loyal and as profound, as was ever claimed for the divine right of kings. No State has any political rights but those that are allowed therein. The *idea* of the State with us is: all the people acting under and according to the Constitution. A pure Democracy, like that of Athens, where all the people acted *without* a Constitution, is a totally different thing. These are the simplest elements of our political science, but in the face of this there is a blind feeling, widely prevalent, that the will of the majority, however expressed, ought to be law—that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The tendency of these practices and theories is to make popular will overbear all moral considerations and constitutional limitations. It is seen in all sections of the country. From the days of Pericles to the present time, there never was a country which furnished such an unbounded scope for the demagogue as this, and there never has been a land so cursed with the tribe as we have been. From the Presses which they control, the people seldom hear the truth. The blind and bitter spirit of party is continually stimulated by provocatives addressed to the ignorance, the prejudices and violent passions of the people. This tends to a Democratic absolutism, the worst form in which it is known, the most pervading and the least conscientious. The *forms* of the Roman Republic—its Senate, its Tribunes, and its Consuls remained for ages after all the powers of the State had passed into the hands of an absolute executive, supported by pretorian guards. Our only safety lies in the prevalence of sound constitutional opinions, a true spirit of loyalty, a genuine reverence for law and order, and as the basis of all an enlightened pervading public virtue. Free governments have immense power over the morals of the nations. Where violence, licentiousness, falsehood, gross misrepresentation for party purposes, are seen in our elections, in the party Press, and even in our halls of legislation—National, State and Municipal—it must tend to eat out of the heart of the people all loyalty—all reverence for justice, law and public order. Will any one say that the increasing corruption, and bribery, and robbery, and lawless violence that are seen in high places, and the comparative apathy with which they are looked upon and forgotten, ought not to startle us? When political corruption becomes an organized element in the political action of a nation, it cannot fail to corrupt the private morals of the people. I do not say that this is the case here; but we have certainly, within the last few years—especially within the last ten months—had startling developments enough to overwhelm us with shame, and fill us with horror.

There is nothing in the human nature of the Nineteenth Century—there is no charm in the frame of our Government—which can insure us against the fate of other nations. Our true wisdom is to neither despise nor exaggerate our dangers, but to extend and quicken all those influences which *can* and *will* secure the permanent welfare and the glory of the nation. Our institutions in themselves have no intrinsic power to make us wise, and good and happy. Riches, knowledge, power—all these together cannot do it. Nothing but large and liberal views of public policy, and the general diffusion of that moral integrity and Christian spirit which enables us to see what is duty and faithfully to perform it, can save us. Let us do all in our power to check the overflowing tide of licentiousness and vice which is bearing our most precious blessings to destruction. Let us ask ourselves what we can do towards eradicating this spirit of self-dependence, this forgetfulness of God, this practical Atheism, this root from which all our dangers and evils flow. Let us begin with ourselves. If the people are reformed thoroughly and radically in heart by the grace of God, the autocrat of public opinion will be enlightened, and our institutions, civil and religious, be placed firmly on a basis of permanence, equity and truth. What events the future may reveal, we are not permitted to know. The changes that have taken place in the civilized world within the last few years are doubtless precursors of others still more important. Many of the signs of the times are truly portentous. Our only hope and help is in God, to whom we would flee for succor and for guidance. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. He can make even the wrath of man praise him, and restrain the remainder. While we mourn over our own sinfulness, and over that of the nation, and implore Almighty God in his mercy not to deal with us after our sins, nor reward us according to our iniquities, but in the midst of wrath to remember mercy, let us remember his promise to his children—that for them all things shall work together for good. Let us discharge faithfully every personal and relative duty, and leave all to Him, and then, even in the greatest extremity, we can say, God is our refuge and strength—a very present help in trouble. Therefore, will we not fear, though the earth be removed and the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. The Lord of Hosts is with us—the God of Jacob is our refuge.

REV. DR. RAPHALL'S DISCOURSE.

HIS OPINION OF SLAVERY AND OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. Dr. Raphall delivered a discourse in the Synagogue, in Greene-street, yesterday. His text was the 5th and 6th verses of the 3d Chapter of Jonah. He commenced by saying: We meet here this day under circumstances not unlike those described in my text. Not many weeks ago, on the invitation of the Governor of this State, we joined in thanksgiving for the manifold mercies the Lord had vouchsafed to bestow upon us during the past year. But "coming events cast their shadows before," and our thanks were tinctured by the foreboding of danger impending over our country. The evil we then dreaded has now come home to us. As the cry of the prophet, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown," alarmed that people, so the proclamation, "the Union is dissolved," has startled the inhabitants of the United States. The President—the chief Officer, placed at the helm to guide the vessel of the Commonwealth on its course—stands aghast at the signs of the times. He sees the black clouds gathering overhead, he hears the fierce howl of the tornado, and the hoarse roar of the breakers all around him. An aged man, his great experience has taught him that "man's extremity is God's opportunity;" and conscious of his own inability to weather the storm without help from on high, he calls upon every individual "to feel a personal responsibility towards God," even as the King of Nineveh desired all persons "to cry unto God with all their strength"—and it is in compliance with this call of the Chief Magistrate of these United States that we, like the many millions of our fellow-citizens, devote this day to public prayer and humiliation. The President, more polished though less plain spoken than the King of Nineveh, does not in direct terms require every one to turn from his "evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands." But to me these two expressions seem in a most signal manner to describe our difficulty, and to apply to the actual condition of things both North and South. The "violence in their hands" is the great reproach we must address to the sturdy fire-eater who in the hearing of an indignant world proclaims "Cotton is King." King indeed, and a most righteous and merciful one, no doubt, in his own conceit; since he only tars and feathers the wretches who fall in his power, and whom he suspects of not being sufficiently loyal and obedient to his sovereignty. And the "evil of his ways" is the reproach we must address to the sleek rhetorician who in the hearing of a God-fearing world declares "Thought is King." King indeed, and a most mighty and magnanimous one, no doubt, in his own conceit; all-powerful to foment and augment the strife, though powerless to allay. Of all the fallacies coined in the North, the arrogant assertion that "Thought is King" is the very last with which, at this present crisis, the patience of a reflecting people should have been abused. For, in fact, the material greatness of the United States seems to have completely outgrown the grasp of our most gifted minds: so that urgent as is our need, pressing as is the occasion, no man or set of men have yet come forward capable of rising above the narrow horizon of sectional influences and prejudices, and with views enlightened, just and beneficent to embrace the entirety of the Union and to secure its prosperity and preservation. No, my friends, "Cotton" is not King, and "Human thought" is not King. *Adonai Melok*. The Lord alone is King! *Umalkootho bakol mashala*, and His royalty reigneth over all. This very day of humiliation and of prayer,—what is it but the recognition of His supremacy, the confession of His power and of our own weakness, the supplication which our distress addresses to His mercy? But in order that these supplications may be graciously received, that His supreme protection may be vouchsafed unto our Country, it is necessary that we should begin as the people of Nineveh did; we must "believe in God." And when I say "we," I do not mean merely us handful of peaceable Union loving Hebrews, but I mean the whole of the people throughout the United States, the President and his Cabinet, the President elect and his advisers, the leaders of public opinion North and South. If they truly and honestly desire to save our country, let them believe in God and in His Holy Word; and then when the authority of the Constitution is to be set aside for a higher Law, they will be able to appeal to the highest Law of all, the revealed Law and Word of God, which affords its supreme sanction to the Constitution. After saying that there could be no doubt that the origin of the present quarrel between the two great sections of the Commonwealth was the difference of opinion respecting slaveholding, he placed the subject of his investigation under the three following heads:

1st. How far back can we trace the existence of slavery?

2d. Is slaveholding condemned as a sin in Sacred Scripture?

3d. What was the condition of the slave in Biblical times, and among the Hebrews; and saying with our Father Jacob "for Thy help, I hope, O, Lord!" I proceed to examine the question, how far back can we trace the existence of slavery?

In relation to the first he said it was evident that Noah's acquaintance with the word "Slave," and the nature of Slavery must date from before the Flood, and existed in his memory only until the crime of Ham called it forth. And he felt justified, when tracing Slavery as far back as it could be traced, in arriving at the conclusion that next to the domestic relations of husband and wife, parents and children, the oldest relation of society with which we are acquainted was that of master and slave. After having considered briefly the Bible history of Slavery, and remarking that Noah, while blessing his other sons, did not bestow any upon Ham, but, instead thereof, a bitter curse against his descendants, which to this day remained a fact which could not be gainsayed—that in his own native home, and generally throughout the world, the negro is, indeed, the meanest of slaves—he passed to a consideration of whether slaveholding is condemned as a sin in sacred Scripture, and said: How this question can at all arise in the mind of any man that has received a religious education, and is acquainted with the history of the Bible, is a phenomenon I cannot explain to myself, and which fifty years ago no man dreamed of. But we live in times when we must not be surprised at anything. Last Sunday an eminent preacher is reported to have declared from the pulpit "that the Old Testament requirements served their purpose during the physical and social development of mankind, and were rendered no longer necessary now when we were to be guided by the superior doctrines of the New in the moral instruction of the race." I had always thought that in the "moral instruction of the race" the requirements of Jewish Scriptures and Christian Scriptures were identically the same; that to abstain from murder, theft, adultery, and that "to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God," were "requirements" equally imperative in the one course of instruction as in the other. But it appears I was mistaken. "We have altered all that now," says this eminent divine, after the high example of Molière's physician, whose new theory removed the heart from the left side of the human body to the right. But when I remember, that the *now* refers to a period of which you all, though no very aged men, witnessed, the rise; when, moreover, I remember that the "we" the Rev. preacher speaks of, is limited to a few impulsive declaimers, gifted with great zeal but little knowledge; more eloquent than learned; better able to excite our passions than to satisfy our reason; and when, lastly, I remember the scorn with which Sacred Scripture (Deut., xxxii., 18) speaks of "newfangled notions, lately sprung up which your fathers esteemed not;" when I consider all this, I think you and I had rather continue to take our "requirements for moral instruction" from Moses and the Prophets than from the eloquent preacher of Brooklyn. But as that reverend gentleman takes a lead among those who most loudly and most vehemently denounce slaveholding as a sin, I wished to convince myself whether he had any Scripture warranty for so doing; and whether such denunciation was one of those "requirements for moral instruction" advanced by the New Testament. I have accordingly examined the various books of Christian Scripture, and find that they afford the reverend gentleman and his compeers no authority whatever for his and their declamations. The New Testament no where, directly or indirectly, condemns slaveholding—which indeed is proved by the universal practice of all Christian nations during many centuries. Receiving Slavery as one of the conditions of society, the New Testament nowhere interferes with or contradicts the slave code of Moses; it even preserves a letter written by one of the most eminent Christian teachers to a slave-owner on sending back to him his runaway slave.

The Rev. Dr. then referred to the recognition of Slavery in the ten commandments, and said, I would therefore ask the Rev. gentleman of Brooklyn and his compeers: "How dare you, in the face of the sanction and protection afforded to slave property in the ten commandments—how dare you denounce slaveholding as a sin? When you remember that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Job—the men with whom the Almighty conversed, with whose names He emphatically connects His own most holy name, and to whom He vouchsafed to give the character of 'perfect, upright, fearing God and eschewing evil'—(Job i, 8)—that all these men were slaveholders, does it strike you that you are guilty of something very little short of blasphemy? And if you answer me, 'O, in their time slaveholding was lawful, but now it has become a sin,' I, in my turn, ask you, 'when and by what authority you draw the line?' Tell us the precise time when slaveholding ceased to be permitted, and become sinful?" When we remember the mischief which this inventing a new sin, not known to the Bible, is causing; how it has exasperated the feelings of the South, and alarmed the conscience of the North, to a degree that men who should be brothers are on the point of imbruing their hands in each other's blood, are we not entitled to ask the Rev. preacher of Brooklyn, "What right have you to insult and exasperate thousands of God-fearing, law-abiding citizens, whose moral worth and patriotism, whose purity of conscience and of life, are fully equal to your own? What right have you to place yonder grey-headed philanthropist on a level with a murderer, or yonder virtuous mother of a family on a line with an adultress, or yonder honorable and honest man in one rank with a thief, and all this solely because they exercise a right which your own fathers and progenitors, during many generations, held and exercised without reproach or compunction. You profess to frame your "moral instruction of the race" according to the "requirements" of the New Testament—but tell us where and by whom it was said, "Whosoever shall say to his neighbor *Raca* (worthless sinner) shall be in danger of the Council; but whosoever shall say thou fool, shall be in danger of the judgment."

My friends, I find, and I am sorry to find, that I am delivering a Pro-Slavery discourse. I am no friend to Slavery in the abstract, and still less friendly to the practical working of Slavery. But I stand here as a teacher in Israel; not to place before you my own feelings and opinions, but to propound to you the Word of God, the Bible view of Slavery. With a due sense of my responsibility, I must state to you the truth and nothing but the truth, however unpalatable or unpopular that truth may be. He then considered at some length the condition of the slave in Biblical times and among the Hebrews, and concluded as follows: "The result to which the Bible view of Slavery leads us—first, that Slavery has existed since the earliest time; second, that slaveholding is no sin, and that slave property is expressly placed under the protection of the ten commandments; third, that the slave is a person and has rights not conflicting with the lawful exercise of the rights of his owner. If our Northern fellow-citizens, content with following the word of God, would not insist on being "righteous overmuch," or denouncing "Sin" which the Bible knows not, but which is plainly taught by the precepts of men—they would entertain more equity and less ill-feeling towards their Southern brethren. And if our Southern fellow-citizens would adopt the Bible view of Slavery and discard that heathen slave code, which permits a few bad men to indulge in an abuse of power that throws a stigma and disgrace on the whole body of slaveholders. If both North and South would do what is right, then "God would see their works, and that they turned from the evil of their ways," and in their case as in that of the people of Nineveh, would mercifully avert the impending evil, for with Him alone is the power to do so. Therefore, Let us Pray."

SERMON OF REV. J. P. THOMPSON.

THE FOLLIES AND SINS OF THE TIMES.

The Fast-day services at the Broadway Tabernacle consisted of a prayer-meeting in the afternoon in the chapel and public services in the church in the evening.

On Sabbath last Dr. Thompson read the President's proclamation and Gov. Morgan's, and then announced a *Proclamation by Jehovah of Hosts*, and read the fifty-eighth chapter of the prophecy given by Isaiah, the son of Amoz. He then invited the people to assemble under the last proclamation to consider the "crimes and follies referred to by the first. He selected as his text, Isaiah 1st chapter, 23d to 27th verse, inclusive:

"Thy princes are rebellious, and companions of thieves: every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards: they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them. Therefore saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, the Mighty One of Israel: Ah, I will ease me of mine adversaries, and avenge me of mine enemies. And I will turn my hand upon thee and purely purge away thy dross and take away all thy tin. And I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counselors as at the beginning: afterward thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city."

He said: History becomes pertinent and almost personal to present times, because two of the principal factors of history, the depravity of man, and the righteous Providence of God, remain unchanged. It is true to-day, as it was in Israel two thousand five hundred years ago, that the lust of wealth and power will lead a people of even the highest religious ideas and institutions to apostatize from God; and that such apostacy will be followed by political and social corruption and degeneracy, and by the righteous judgments of Jehovah. The root of national corruption and decay is commonly found in some departure from public rectitude, through the lust of aggrandizement and the pride of power, or in some general defection from principle in the public mind, through covetousness, luxury, or political expediency. A breach of morality, a violation of some fundamental law or laws of ethics, as applied to society and nations, as surely leads to degeneracy and corruption in the State, as a breach of conscience tends to the defilement of the individual. And then, by the great law of retribution, suffering that attends all human wickedness, and also by special Providential manifestation of God's moral government over the world, come evils to society and the State that no political sagacity can ward off, and no political constitution or combination can resist. Such an epoch of abounding wickedness and consequent calamity and peril this nation has reached before completing the first century of independent existence. The proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending this as a day of "Humiliation and Prayer," in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of the country, sets forth with some exaggeration of detail, and a melancholic strain of language, yet with a substantial basis of fact, that "the Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger: that our actual and impending calamities "are the result of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt toward our Heavenly Father, and that, therefore, it becomes us to humble ourselves before the Most High, confessing our individual and national sins, and acknowledging the justice of our punishment."

The morality of this recommendation is of a higher grade than that of the Ostend Manifesto, which was regarded as Mr. Buchanan's bid for the Presidency—which openly advocated the robbing of a weak and declining neighbor, in order the more securely to hold in bondage a poor and oppressed race; which insisted that either by purchase or coercion we should acquire Cuba, as a means of supplying our domestic slave-market, of increasing the political power of the country, and of guarding Slavery at the South against the possibility of another St. Domingo so near its coast. The morality of their recommendation is higher also than that of the inaugural address of the same public functionary which foreshadowed the false and inhuman dogma so soon to be uttered from the bench of the Supreme Court, that the Constitution of the Federal Union recognizes the right of property in man; it is higher than the proclamation of the same public functionary upholding the slaveholders' constitution forced upon Kansas by fraud and an armed invasion, and declaring that that instrument of perjury and violence should be sustained by "the whole force of the Government;" it is quite above the recent messages of the President imputing the present discontent, and the threatened destruction of the Union, "to the long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of Slavery in the Southern States." The Presidential lesson for to-day is pitched on quite another key. Instead of a plea for stealing Cuba; for legitimizing human chattelism in the Territories, for imposing Slavery upon Kansas by armed ruffians and perjured voters; for the vigorous enforcement of negro-catching as the only means of preserving the Union from revolutionary resistance, instead of such topics which have formed the staple of our Presidential literature for the past four years, we have now a document which distinctly traces the "present distracted and dangerous condition of the country" to the crimes and follies of the nation, not excluding its Executive head, and which seeks a remedy for this calamity and peril, not in the old specific of stealing negroes, whether in Cuba, Kansas, or New-York,—not by interpolating Fugitive Slave laws and Dred Scott decisions into the Constitution, but by confessing individual and national sins; by abandoning any "false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong," by acknowledging the evils we suffer to be "a just punishment" from our Heavenly Father, and, of course, if we are not hypocrites—though the President forgets to say this—by openly renouncing and forsaking the crimes and follies that have brought us to this hour of danger.

It seems a long way from the pirate's creed issued at Ostend, and the buccaneering manifesto against Kansas to Calvinistic humility and dependence of our Fast Day lesson. Yet, there is a logical connection between these extremes; the crime meditated against Cuba, the bloody raid upon Kansas, and an almost unbroken course of public injustice and wrong pursued in the interest of Slavery, have necessitated the marked judgments of Jehovah; and these have startled the mummified consciences of public functionaries into an energy all the more terrific, because so long restrained.

Under the lead of our rulers we, as a nation, have followed Israel in boldly rebelling against God, and mocking at His higher law, we have become a people "laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children of corruption," keeping up the routine of religious observance, and invoking the name of God, while our hands were full of blood, and the wages of oppression and deceit; till at length even our princes have become rebels and the companions of thieves.

I do not recall public documents so offensive to the moral sense of Christendom, with a view to criminate their individual authors—for I would not forget that salutary precept, "Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people;" but such documents, emanating from such a source, represent that tone of the public mind and that course of national policy which precipitated upon us our present confusion and distress; they exhibit that reckless disregard of justice and of moral obligation which has marked our public policy since the system of Slavery, which our fathers outlawed from the Federal Constitution and fenced in by the Ordinance of '87, has been suffered to dictate its own terms to political organizations, and to issue its own orders from the Senate Chamber, the Executive Cabinet, and the Supreme Bench of Justice.

The Prophet Isaiah assigns the corruption of the people and their rulers as the cause of the calamities that had overtaken Israel. And the specific instructions he gives as to the way of reformation shows the character of the sins of which they had been guilty as a nation. Seek *judgment*; *i. e.* make justice the standard of your national policy; seek *justice*. As Dr. Alexander paraphrases it: "Be not content with abstinence from wrong, but seek opportunities of doing justice, especially to those who cannot right themselves; *lighten* the oppressed, redress wrong, judge the fatherless, deal justly by him and protect him; befriend the widow, take her part, espouse her cause—orphans and widows being special objects of divine compassion, and representing the whole class of helpless innocents." The sins of the nation, therefore, were preeminently the sins of injustice, bribery, covetousness, and oppression of the poor; and all their punctilious observance of the external duties of religion was not only vain and worthless, but a mockery of God, while their hands were stained with oppression and wrong. If the President had transcribed the first chapter of Isaiah he would not have made a faithful catalogue of our public crimes and follies, not omitting its special application to magistrates and rulers. * * In considering our national crimes and follies as related to our calamities, we shall be aided by a glance at the present state of the country.

The speaker then proceeded to compare the moral, social and commercial conditions of the two great sections of the country, reciting the statements of the President's Message as to the general prevailing confusion, distress and dismay. He said he did not recognize this picture as in accordance with facts, and proceeded to a definition of the nature of our troubles and their extent. There is, he said, no general distress among the working people of the North; there is plenty of food in the land, and plenty of money for those who know what to do with it. We are at peace among ourselves; there are no signs of a social revolution; no threats of violence; no bands of armed men in our streets; no apprehension *here* of civil war. The people are peacefully and safely pursuing their business, and do not even stint themselves in their pleasures. * * And yet, in an another section of our common country the picture drawn by the President is fearfully true. These alarms pervade every household—that terror by night, that fear of one's own servants and dependents of which we have no conception; there is distress for food bordering upon starvation; there hope has deserted the best and purest of the citizens, while madness runs riot upon every side; there all classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; there are the impending horrors of civil war; an armed mob coercing public opinion—coercing the Press—coercing men of substance and standing to give their countenance and money to the support of measures they dare not oppose. There is bankruptcy and financial ruin, and the hourly peril of anarchy. Dr. Thompson quoted at length from Jefferson, Chief-Justice Jay, Col. Mason of Virginia, Daniel Webster, and others, to show that just these evils have all along been predicted, and concluded thus: But God is now educating the nation by terrible discipline to know what they have so long refused to hear. First, he is rebuking our idolatry of the Union; second, God is rebuking our pride of material resources; third, God is rebuking all political expedients devised to harbor and perpetuate iniquity. What he demands is putting away the crime. Some are ready to make peace on any terms; but you can't have peace if you keep the sin; if you compromise, bad men will agitate for more; it is like paying black-mail to buy off a conspiracy against your character. You lose your money and your character too. To yield now is to put everything into the power of bad men. Good men will agitate till the wrong is put down, and God will agitate till the iniquity is overthrown. This is the golden hour of the nation. If we have principle and courage to go through now, we shall ere long see a country from ocean to ocean *united, prosperous and free*.

REV. P. STROBEL'S DISCOURSE.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Rev. P. Strobel delivered a discourse in the English Lutheran Church, in Fifteenth-street, from the following text:

1st Timothy, 2d chapter 1st verse.—"I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers and giving of thanks be made for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."

He commenced his discourse with a reference to the unusual circumstances under which the congregation had been called together. The Union which they loved was in jeopardy. The President, despairing of all help which might be afforded by human counselers, called upon them to draw near to God, asking His interposition. They had responded to that call, and he need not tell them how deeply he entered into the spirit of the day. The seceding State was his birthplace—the home of his mother and dearest kindred. Must not, then, his soul feel some sympathy for it. Here, now, was his home, and the birthplace of his children, and how could he feel otherwise than alarmed at the dread separation, which seemed to be impending. Let them look, then, together at the hopes vouchsafed of God's interposition in these dark days. In seeking a proper solution of the text they must recur to the age in which it was written. Rome was then the mistress of the world; her procurators and governors everywhere ruled her captured provinces; her officers and soldiers everywhere displayed the imperial standard, and commanded an unwilling obedience. Publicans were engaged in the thankless office of levying taxes upon the industry of the world, and sending them up to the Metropolis to swell the tide of wealth which flowed at the feet of the Cæsars. The religion of the day was a superstitious idolatry, the immorality the most debasing and beastly that ever disgraced the world; the amusements, on the one hand licentious, and on the other cruel and inhuman; the bondage of the slave intolerable, the punishment of the prisoner barbarous; and while there was intelligence, learning, refinement in the better classes, we could scarcely conceive of a state of society so degraded, immoral and destructive to the best interests of religion and humanity, as the rule of despotic Rome. Here and there throughout that vast empire there was to be found little clusters of Christians who, had given their hearts to the service of Him who had been crucified, adopting his precepts as the rule of life, and trusting to His promises as an unfailing source of happiness. Persecutions innumerable surrounded their path. To the dungeon and the cross thousands of them were marched, presenting a long catalogue of martyrs called to suffer and die for the sake of Jesus. What was their duty in their said condition? The great Apostle answering, said: "I exhort, therefore, first of all, supplications, prayers, and giving of thanks to be made for all men." The Christians prayed in faith, and the result was a great change, a great reform. Every evil, perhaps, was not reformed; there were still drunkards and debauchees, unfaithful public servants, cruel masters and rebellious slaves; but the Gospel triumphed, and the world was Christianized. And now was there not a much neglected duty brought before them as citizens of the great Republic—and he asked that God might give them grace to enforce that duty and reduce it to daily practice. From the Capitol, from the great metropolis, from every quiet village and little hamlet, from the extreme North and South notes of alarm were daily wafted to our ears. They told us that the interests, cemented by the blood of our Fathers, rose in jeopardy; that the affections, the patriotism which had stood the best of more than three-quarters of a century; that men's hearts were quaking for fear, and that the future looked dark and ominous. Prejudice and passion seemed to have usurped the place of truth and reason, and in the present unhappy dilemma public men seemed to have lost the power of steering the ship of State out of the quicksands upon which she was in danger of being stranded. Under such circumstances it was the duty of Christians not to leave unemployed the peculiar weapons of their faith to avert the dangers which they feel and fear. We live under the most benignant Government that ever existed—one which gave us civil and religious liberty, and protected our rights. Granted, that it had its evils, that bad men were sometimes in office, that things were permitted which we did not approve—still, would we exchange it, with all its imperfections, for any other under the sun? Then, when these notes of alarm reached their ears, what should they, as Christians, do? They should do just what the Christians in Rome did under circumstances infinitely more unpropitious and forbidding. They should pray for the President, for Congress, for the Governor, the Legislature, for the Democrat, the Republican, for the Slaveholder and Abolitionist, for all sorts and conditions of men; for the Christian should have a heart large enough to carry them all with him in the arms of love to a throne of mercy. Let them then pray for the peace of Jerusalem, crucify every feeling which should be banished from the large heart of the patriot Christian, and look upon the whole people of our country as brethren. The more dire the confusion, the more earnestly should they pray, for he knew that He that stilled the tempest still heard prayer, and could produce peace out of discord, friendship out of hate, and, as the now threatening clouds began to disappear from our political horizon, would give us fresh assurances that "blessed is that people whose God is the Lord." That was the great hope of the Christian for the perpetuity of his country.

REV. DR. ADAMS' DISCOURSE.

THE OBJECTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, preached a discourse appropriate to the occasion, to a very large audience. He took a conservative view of the national difficulties, and argued that the object and aim of government was to promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and that legislation upon moral questions did come within the legitimate sphere of its duties, and was disorganizing in its tendency. The discourse, which occupied an hour in its delivery, is unavoidably crowded out.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 5 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING. Evening—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—THE CONJUGAL LESSON—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CATARACT OF THE GANGES—MAD ANTONY WAYNE—THE FRISKY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SAM COWELL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

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SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND's four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Warlike movements are still reported in the Southern States. A telegram from Mobile announces the seizure of the United States Arsenal at that place, in which were stored fifteen hundred barrels of powder, three hundred thousand rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war, but only six stand of arms. It was also rumored that Fort Morgan had been taken possession of. Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, was occupied by the Georgian forces on the 2d inst., by order of the Governor. It appears also that the United States revenue cutter *Dolphin* was seized at that port, but that Gov. BROWN subsequently ordered her restoration to the Government. The dispatch published yesterday, relative to the besieging of Fort Sumter, as we expected, turns out to have been an exaggeration. A telegram from Charleston reports all quiet there. Meantime, another proof that the Administration, whatever may have been its course heretofore, now intends to enforce the Federal laws, is to be found in an order yesterday promulgated at Fort Leavenworth, as coming from Gen. SCOTT, that all the available forces at that post must hold themselves in readiness to move to Fort McHenry at a moment's warning.

The National Fast Day, appointed by the President, and accordingly recommended by the Governor of this State, was yesterday observed in this City by an almost universal cessation of business, and otherwise in the most becoming manner. Nearly all the churches of the various denominations were opened, and were well filled, and in most instances crowded. Reports of some of the discourses preached on this interesting occasion appear elsewhere in our columns. In Brooklyn the day was very generally observed: many of the churches met in the morning for prayer and meditation, and there was also a large Union Prayer-Meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-street, at which Rev. Drs. STORRS, COX, EELS, ROBINSON, and others, made short addresses and invoked the Divine interference. We give reports of the sermons delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. Dr. CANFIELD. At Mr. BEECHER's church an immense congregation was convened, and Rev. Mr. CUYLER participated in the services. In Jersey City the day was also very generally observed. Services were held in several of the churches, and were largely attended.

Matters in Washington yesterday were rather dull—Congress not being in session, and the day being generally observed in accordance with the recommendations of the President. The most important item of news is in reference to the efforts of the Government to obtain and retain a proper respect for the Federal laws and Federal authority at Charleston. It is intimated that should the Senate confirm the nomination of Mr. McINTYRE to the Collectorship, he will, instead of going on board a man-of-war, proceed direct to Charleston, and endeavor to perform his duty on shore. The President, it is thought, will nominate a Marshal for the District to accompany the Collector. No further developments relative to the plot for the seizure of the Capital have reached us.

The Republican members of the House, to the number of ninety, held an important caucus last night, at which a proposition made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, that the Republicans should discourage all discussion of the political crisis, and devote themselves altogether to the passage of the appropriation bills and other necessary legislation, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted which pledges each Republican delegation to see that its members are regularly present in the House, to be ready for any emergency. The rest of the time was devoted to a discussion of the Border Slave State proposition, to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line, Kansas to come in as a Free State immediately. No vote was taken.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, in his Inaugural Address, sent to the Legislature of that State yesterday, denies the right of secession, and says that if without yielding this point, it could be done, he presumes that the country generally would be willing to let the restless little State of South Carolina step out. He denies that the Personal Liberty laws have prevented the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in a single instance. He is unwilling that Michigan should comply with a demand to repeal any of her laws when it is accompanied with threats. He recommends that the Legislature speedily assure the country that Michigan will stand by the Union, and to proffer to the President her whole military force in its defence.

The Inaugural Address of Governor JACKSON of Missouri was delivered yesterday. It is devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the national troubles, and takes the position that Missouri must stand by the other Slaveholding States, whatever course they may pursue—the interests of all being identical. Missouri, however, is in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution. The Governor is opposed to coercion in any event, but recommends the calling of a State Convention to ascertain the will of the people.

Gov. PICKENS has appointed Hon. A. G. McGRATH Secretary of State of South Carolina, Hon. D. F. JAMISON Secretary of War, C. G. MEMMINGER Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. HARLEE to regulate the Postal Department and the light-houses, and A. C. GARLINGTON Secretary of the Interior. It is made the duty of the first-named to regulate the intercourse with foreign Powers, to make treaties, regulate commerce and appoint Consuls.

We have later advices from the Pacific side by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 22d ult., and passed Fort Kearney on Thursday night. The President's Message was published in San Francisco on the 19th ult., having been telegraphed entire—first from St. Louis to Fort Kearney to overtake the Pony, and then from Sacramento. The Message, and the proceedings of Congress so far as received, had increased the anxiety in the public mind relative to the secession movement in the Southern States. The talk relative to a Republic of the Pacific had been revived, but received very little encouragement—the general sentiment being in favor of remaining in the Union to the last. The steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco on the 22d for Panama, to connect with the steamer at Aspinwall, having on board $1,446,219 for this port.

By the *Cahawba*, arrived at this port yesterday, we have dates from Havana to Dec. 28. The continued receipt of unfavorable news from Europe and the United States had rendered business there exceedingly dull. Nothing of interest had occurred.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a number of assessments for paving streets. The principal business of public interest was a debate on the preamble and resolutions offered by Alderman BOOLE. These, after reciting the present condition of the country, approve of the action of Maj. ANDERSON, the enforcement of the laws and the continuance of the Union, and recommend the calling of a State Convention to determine upon the duty of the North. The resolutions, after a spirited debate, were carried. After transacting a large amount of routine business, the Board adjourned *sine die*. The Board of Councilmen concurred in the Union Resolutions of Alderman BOOLE, tendered a vote of thanks to the President and Clerks, and also adjourned *sine die*.

The Position of Mr. Douglas.

It used to be supposed that no man could turn his back upon his own face,—but Senator DOUGLAS proves that this is a mistake. He has shown that this, like a great many other things long deemed impossible, can be done. Indeed he has done it himself. His speech in the Senate on Thursday performs the feat.

In that speech Mr. DOUGLAS proves, *first*, that he supported the Missouri Compromise down to 1854, having declared only a year before that date that it had become so canonized in the hearts of the American people that no ruthless hand would ever dare to touch it: *second*, that in 1854 he proposed, urged and carried its *repeal*, on the ground that it was inconsistent with certain previous legislation; and *third*, that he now advocates its *restoration*, as absolutely necessary to save the Union, although in the meantime the Supreme Court has pronounced it unconstitutional. It would not be easy to crowd more glaring political inconsistencies into the same number of years than are here involved.

But Mr. DOUGLAS is not content with refuting and demolishing himself,—with thus cutting his own political acquaintance. He caps the climax by imitating the distinctive feature of Mr. BUCHANAN's Message. Like him he insists upon executing the laws, but like him he does not think it ought to be done. "We are told," says he, "that the Union must be preserved and the laws enforced. *I agree to that.* No man will go further than I to maintain the Union and enforce the laws, to *put down rebellion and insurrection*, and to use all the power conferred by the Constitution for that purpose." This is sound and sensible,—quite as just and firm as the corresponding portion of Mr. BUCHANAN's Message. But having taken this firm and patriotic ground, his next step is to abandon it. We must *not* enforce the laws because we cannot. He denies the right of South Carolina to secede, but she has *done* it; and when a thing has been done there is no help for it. We must recognize the fact, whatever we think of its wisdom or justice. Mr. DOUGLAS finds a parallel in the American Revolution:

> "History teaches us that rebellion often becomes successful revolution. And the greatest Republics and proudest Monarchies have found it necessary to recognize the existence of a Government *de facto in the rebellion of States and Provinces.* Such was the condition of the American Colonies for seven years after the Declaration of Independence. At first, it was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. A few months afterward, it was revolution, and a Government *de facto* at Philadelphia, Mr. HANCOCK President, and WASHINGTON commander of the armies. Rebellion had ceased, and revolution taken its place. The American Colonies were in revolt, had Governments *de facto*, and Great Britain, proud as she was, was compelled to recognize the existing state of facts. The laws of nations and all the laws of civilization demanded that the Government *de facto* be acknowledged."

The natural inference from all this is, that the independence of South Carolina must be acknowledged,—or that such concessions must be made to her by the General Government as will induce her to come back into the Union.

This is the sum total of Mr. DOUGLAS's Unionism. With an opportunity seldom offered to any public man to render his country a distinguished and immortal service, he has capitulated at the very first summons to surrender. Up to the present time he has proclaimed his determination to crush the disunion movement at every hazard. He has had a degree of strength at the South which would have enabled him to offer a most formidable resistance to the consummation of the treason which he has watched and tracked for years, and against which he has steadily declared the most resolute hostility. He now shrinks from the peril of the task, and lends strength and courage to the disunion movement, by proclaiming its triumphant success before it has struck the first real blow in the tremendous work it has undertaken. He could have given no more conclusive proof that he is not the man for any greater emergencies than those which arise in the ordinary partisan conflicts of the day.

That man must have a strange notion of political principles who sees any analogy between our War of Independence and the war which South Carolina is proposing to wage with the General Government. We had abundant cause for resistance—cause which the world and history have recognized as sufficient—yet we fought seven years before we achieved our independence. Even Mr. DOUGLAS is forced to confess that South Carolina has no cause whatever for rebellion, and history and Christendom will pronounce the motive which she alleges, to be worse and more criminal than the rebellion itself. The State or the section that wages war against the Federal Government because it will not use its power to nationalize and perpetuate Slavery, has a fearful account to settle, not only with that Government, but with the public sentiment of the civilized world.

Mr. DOUGLAS has been betrayed into his present false and untenable position by a misapprehension. He evidently supposes that South Carolina has achieved her independence, and is *de facto* a sovereign nation. This is a mistake. Mr. D. has been misinformed. South Carolina is not yet independent, and will not be for some time to come. She cannot send a ship out of her habor, nor admit one into it against the will of the General Government. Perhaps when he understands the facts of the case better, the Senator will come back to his old position.

Disunion and the Slave-Trade.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*, writing from Alabama, indulges in the following speculations concerning the African Slave-trade:

> "Papers both in Maryland and Virginia, which should be better informed, continually repeat the charge that the secession movement is only a cover for the renewal of the African Slave-trade. We expect such a libel from AMOS KENDALL, the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Coming from *them*, we consider it worthy of its source, and unworthy of our notice. But we cannot be indifferent to the circulation of such a slander among our brethren of the Border States. I tell you that which I know when I declare, that the number of those favoring that trade in Alabama is quite insignificant. So strong is popular feeling in opposition, that *no politician would dare to advocate the traffic.* The subject was fully discussed some years since in all its bearings—moral, economical, social, and political—and upon *all* the counts the verdict of public opinion was overwhelmingly against the trade. *In Alabama the question is considered as settled irreversibly.* I believe it is no less so in the other Gulf States. Since the defeat, by a two-third vote, of Mr. SPRATT's motion in the South Carolina Legislature, the matter is regarded by all as *finally set at rest.*"

We venture to assert that Mr. SPRATT does not think so. The applause which greeted his appearance in the Disunion Convention now in permanent session at Charleston, when he came forward to sign the ordinance of secession, tells quite another story. That applause was attributed by Southern journals to its proper cause—admiration of Mr. SPRATT's bold and fearless advocacy of the Slave-trade. Gov. ADAMS—who recommended the traffic in his message to the Legislature, and who is now one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of South Carolina to Washington—would scarcely assent to this correspondent's opinion. Mr. YANCEY would probably take exception to it. Indeed, we are inclined to believe that all the prominent and influential *leaders* of the disunion movement—who know quite as much of its plans and purposes as the *Exchange's* correspondent—would enter a protest against his summary dismissal of this great missionary movement for the redemption of Africa and the salvation of the South.

Probably this writer has given very little attention to the subject on which he writes with such peremptory emphasis. He evidently does not understand how very little it takes to reestablish this traffic, in the event of Disunion, whether the people of the Southern States desire it or not. Previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each State was free to import slaves or not, as it might see fit. That permission was continued until 1808, when the traffic was abolished by act of Congress. The moment secession becomes an established fact,—the laws of Congress and the Constitution cease to have any force or effect, and each State reverts to its former condition of sovereignty over its own commerce. And in the absence of any prohibitory State law, any citizen may import negroes just as freely as nutmegs,—or, to use Mr. YANCEY's phrase, "blacks from Africa as freely as mules from Malta."

Secession, therefore, of itself and by its own operation, *actually restores the African Slave-trade.* No law is needed. The restoration is perfect and complete, the moment secession becomes an accomplished fact. And in order to prevent the prosecution of the trade, positive laws must be enacted forbidding it,—by the several States, or by the Southern Confederacy, in which they are to unite. Now, suppose Alabama proposes to prohibit the Slave-trade. On what grounds can such a proposal be supported? Hitherto it has been voted down because the Federal Constitution was against it. That objection will disappear. The rich planters,—the professional men,—citizens of culture and conscience may be opposed to it. But what will all these weigh against that great mass of poor people who want a few slaves, at a cheap rate, in order that they may stand upon the same high level with the aristocracy of their neighborhood? And besides,—suppose that Alabama *should* prohibit the traffic, South Carolina might not;—and one port of entry for them is as good as twenty.

Perhaps this intelligent writer imagines that the new Southern Confederacy that is to be, would forbid the traffic. He forgets, probably, that even in 1787, when Slavery was comparatively a very small affair, South Carolina and Georgia both refused to join the Union if they were required at once to abandon the Slave-trade. Or have they become so much more conservative since that time—so tender on the general subject, so careful of the lives and comfort of negroes, and so deferential to the sentiment of the civilized world, that they would readily assent to a prohibition in the new Constitution, which they consider the most flagrant insult and outrage on their rights in the old one?

Those persons in the Southern slaveholding States who are flattering themselves that the question of reviving the Slave-trade has been "finally set at rest," and who are urging on the disunion movement in that faith, will be aroused from their delusion when it may be too late. If the *leaders* of secession could be assured that the African Slave-trade could never be restored, they would abandon their schemes at once. They know better. They know that the only obstacles to its restoration are those imposed by the Federal Government, and that when these have once been removed, it will be utterly impossible to renew the prohibition.

CHINESE BARBARITIES.—The recent news from Peking proves conclusively how incontestible is the Chinese claim to being considered barbarians. The treatment they bestowed upon the English prisoners was at once childish and brutal—pulling their hair and whiskers, rubbing their heads in the dust before the feet of petty mandarins, forcing them to their knees, and subjecting them to kindred indignities. They evidently supposed they were establishing their own superiority when they forced the faces of their prisoners to the ground. They imagined that by literally making the unfortunate men bite the dust, they were humbling the power of England. This puerile mode of manifesting their rage was, however, aggravated by absolute cruelties. The unlucky Messrs. PARKES and LOCH were not only thus insulted, but were tied with thongs so contrived as to cause them acute agony, were thrown into a cart, and then drawn rapidly for many miles over a rough road, while every jolt of the vehicle increased their sufferings. Meanwhile, the Celestial savages amused themselves by seizing their arms and legs, and pulling them, to see if it would hurt them. They were subsequently loaded with heavy chains, their ears were cuffed, they were thrust into a prison along with the commonest and vilest of even Chinese malefactors, and only brought out occasionally, to be subjected to new and more exquisite cruelties and ignominies.

All this, it will be remembered, was perpetrated upon individuals who went within the Chinese line bearing flags of truce, and for the purpose of exchanging communications with the Chinese authorities. The communications were exchanged,—they had an interview with the authorities, and on their return were intercepted, and subsequently were treated as we have described.

This conduct is aptly set off against the cowardice of the Emperor, who fled at their approach, and the imbecility of the Generals, who offered almost no resistance to the advance of the allied army only five thousand strong, through the heart of a populous empire; while the stories of the splendors discovered in the Imperial palace are equally illustrative of a barbaric nature. The gems that adorned the walls, the halls paved with marble, the throne guarded by golden dragons, the costly oriental silks,—all indicate the taste of a semi-civilized nation. The scene where the prisoners were tumbled into the dust before the horses' feet of the Tartar prince, is only a corollary of the gorgeous barbarism that stuck precious gems in palace walls and piled the halls with silks and gold.

The Postal Service in South Carolina.

South Carolina seems about to carry on her postal system on her own hook, and it becomes an interesting matter to study the probability of her success in the enterprise. In order to do this, let us first see what the service in that State costs the Federal Government now, and what are its advantages to the people who propose to cut themselves off from participation in the advantages of the Union. An examination of the figures of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1859, gives us, side by side, detailed accounts of the postal debits and credits in each State of the Confederacy. The Department report shows the following items of cost of the service in South Carolina last year:

Paid for transportation		$275,232 50
Paid for Commissions to Postmasters		31,057 40
Paid for Incidental Expenses		12,778 20
Total		$319,058 10
Income from the sale of Stamps	$87,239 09	
Income from Letter Postage	11,887 96	
Income from Newspapers	7,711 12	
Income from Registered Letters	697 95	107,536 12
Deficit		$211,531 98

To this debit balance must be added the cost of maintaining route agents, local agents and mail messengers, together with other important items paid at the Post-office Department in Washington, which, according to the balance sheet for the fiscal year ending as above, was for the whole country fifteen per cent. additional to the expenditures made within the States. Fifteen per cent. of the above expenditure is $47,860 21; which gives a total of $259,393 19.

To this balance, showing a deficiency of over a quarter of a million of dollars, should fairly be added a portion of the cost of steamer service between Charleston and Savannah, and thence to Florida—which, on the books of the Department, is charged to Georgia and Florida. But the proper portion due and chargeable to South Carolina cannot be estimated; nor can we calculate the much more important item of the proportion of loss on the foreign mail service, and on the several expensive main routes within our own country, which is properly chargeable to South Carolina—certainly something of both should be, though for the purposes of our exhibit the above deficiency is quite large enough.

In this enjoyment of postal facilities at the expense of the General Treasury, South Carolina does not stand alone. Her case is the general rule, to which there are only three exceptions. The only States which pay their own postal expenses and leave a balance over for the benefit of the General Treasury, were, by the report referred to:

New-York, which gave a balance of	$445,793 55
Massachusetts, which gave a balance of	157,622 51
Rhode Island, which gave a balance of	19,490 22

The addition to their expenses of the fifteen per centum for payments made in Washington, but properly chargeable to the States, would reduce these figures somewhat, but their balances would remain largely on the credit side notwithstanding.

Among other singularities attaching to the State of South Carolina, we find she has no counties. The subdivisions which correspond to Counties in other States are with her called Districts, as in Louisiana they are called Parishes. These two States furnish the only exception to the otherwise universal use among us of Counties, as subdivisions of States and Territories. In her thirty districts we find recorded *six hundred and fifty-two Post-offices.*

By dividing her entire income of $107,536 12 equally among the whole number of her Post-offices, we find an average receipt of *one hundred and sixty-five dollars.* For the purpose of a strictly fair statement, we should first deduct the income of the Charleston Post-office; but, unfortunately, the official returns, as published, only show the balance of receipts over expenditures at some of the principal offices, including Charleston, under the head of "Table of emoluments and commissions accruing after deducting the maximum compensation of $2,000 per annum to the Postmaster, and the necessary incidental expenses of the office."

In this table we find Charleston recorded as paying a balance into the Treasury of $380 92.

For the purpose of a comparison we take from the same table the names and balances of some other offices:

Wilmington, Del.	$1,865 64	Augusta, Ga.	680 14
Hartford, Conn.	1,029 57	Richmond, Va.	643 28
Galveston, Texas	864 81	Independence, Mo.	616 07
Rochester, N. Y.	802 95	Montgomery, Ala.	464 03
Savannah, Ga.	734 24	Worcester, Mass.	453 05
Newark, N. J.	704 49	Raleigh, N. C.	329 92

This exhibit from official sources, unless the postal receipts or the expenditures in Charleston were modified by local causes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, is a plain statement of the absence of any important trade or commerce in that city.

By referring to our statement of "Income," it will be perceived that the compensation allowed to Post-masters, added to the item of incidentals, gives the cost for the year of collecting the postal revenue of South Carolina; and these two sums amount to $43,835 60. Now, by dividing the whole number of post-offices (652) into this sum of payments, we shall be able to see at a glance how near the bare cost of collection approaches the entire income. We find the average cost to be for each office $67 per annum—or, in other words, that the Government pays 40 per cent. commission and expenses to the Postmasters of South Carolina for collecting even the limited postal receipts accruing from that State.

By our statement of expenditures it will be seen that the

Total cost of transportation within the State was	$275,232 50
From which deduct paid for railroad and steamer contracts	171,759 75
Balance	$103,472 75

We find that over one hundred thousand dollars was paid that year for the transportation of mails by other conveyance than steamboats and railroads. This fact brings us to consider the important question for the people of a State, "how shall their mails be transported where there are no rivers on which to run steamers, nor any railroad facilities?" If the mails are simply *delivered*, without due regard to the mode of their conveyance, then the people derive only the benefits arising from such delivery and forwarding of the mails; but if they are transported in a coach or hack, suited to the conveyance of passengers, then the community derive a great additional advantage, for by the same conveyance they have the means of travel at a moderate expense, without riding on horseback, or, perchance, experiencing the necessity of going on foot. Hence it will be perceived that the actual avoirdupois of our mails has an important bearing upon the civilization of our people. Free newspaper exchanges, cheap rates for printed matter, or indeed the much-abused franking privilege, confer among other benefits the direct one resulting from keeping our mails so heavy, that in the biddings of would-be contractors by horse conveyance, and in the contracts themselves, the governing principle is that the mail is sure to be heavy enough to require conveyance by coach or hack.

In the case of South Carolina, now under consideration, it is evident that the people at large of that State are indebted to the $100,000 paid to the contractors "by other conveyance than railroads or steamers," for a large portion of the facilities which they now enjoy for communication with one another, other than the resort to horseback or by going on foot.

Mailable matter consists of all letters and all newspapers, all magazines and pamphlets not exceeding eight ounces, franked matter, books and parcels not over two pounds in weight, exchanges to newspapers free. Circulation in the Counties free for newspapers published therein. The editor of the District newspaper can have regularly and frequently brought almost to his very door, and, if need be, from the most remote sections of our country, the newspapers of any editors who are willing to receive his issues as a fair equivalent for theirs; he can then have the use of the same mails to circulate his own local paper, free of cost to him or his subscribers, when sent to places within the county, and for these privileges he pays absolutely nothing. A planting community, from the very nature of their occupations, have few or no towns or villages of any importance, in a business sense, and can never, therefore, support the system of expresses now so much in use at the North. The system is the natural outgrowth of a large city having frequent railroad communications with surrounding towns and villages, and with neighboring cities. The people residing out of the Metropolis desire its advantages and facilities brought as nearly as possible to their very doors. This, together with the facilities offered by the railroads, created the expresses.

It will be perceived, therefore, that the people of an agricultural State, and more particularly a planting one, are greatly dependent upon the facilities afforded them by the United States mails. The privilege of receiving magazines, newspapers, and books, at a very moderate expense, and public documents free of charge, is a blessing to all who read, while the low charge for parcels under two pounds, as well as the privilege of forwarding them at all, induces the use of this particular convenience among a planting population, to an extent quite unknown where the system of expresses prevails. The most remote corner of the Palmetto State can now receive the Charleston *Mercury* for a nominal price for its transportation; they can receive it promptly and regularly; and consequently, through the facilities afforded by the mails, they can read the doings of their own Convention, and learn the effect upon the other States of the movements of South Carolina. The telegraph and the mails open the world to their knowledge, though they never leave their plantation homes. For this long catalogue of postal benefits, resulting from her being a member of this Confederacy, the State of South Carolina pays only one-quarter of the actual cost.

So far, we have only considered the advantages accruing to those of the people of South Carolina who desire a regular, rapid and frequent mail communication for its postal advantages, or as affording a means of conveyance to themselves. But the State has an interest in the continuance of this expenditure of quite another kind: The number of passenger-trains is increased by the mail pay; so is their speed; and a through connecting mail train brings an influx of through passengers. Nearly one-half of the postal expenditure in South Carolina is made for other conveyances than railroads, and is disbursed among the people in a manner most advantageous to their interests. Employes of the mail-contractors, tavern-keepers, farmers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, harness-makers, and numerous others, all get a share of this two hundred thousand dollars. Customers for bacon, hominy and corn, in feeding travelers, employes and animals, are brought to the farmer's very door. In the absence of hay, the otherwise worthless corn fodder is fed to the thousands of mail animals, and stock-breeding is encouraged. In a word, no money is ever so well spent by the Government, in a farming country, as the amount paid to mail-contractors,—no money that can be disbursed passes through so many channels of business, or changes the aspect of a farming country so rapidly.

A Whisper of the Truth.

We find the following letter, said to be "from a large landholder and planter in Mississippi," in the money article of the New-York *Herald*,—and the writer of that article very justly remarks that it "deserves careful perusal:"

> —— COUNTY, Miss., Dec. 25, 1860.
>
> I have been through several counties in this State, and some of the northern counties in Alabama, and I have no hesitation in saying that *the men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession movement.* It is got up and engineered by the politicians and the poor whites; *the slaveholders are compelled to fall in with it for fear of having their property confiscated.* The largest slaveowner in this State was warned, the other day, that if he gave vent to his Union sentiment, he would *be lynched and his property confiscated.* He took the hint and left the State. It is so in every county, and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. The interest of the owners of slaves, and property of every kind, make them friends of the Union; but in the present state of feeling in these States, they cannot declare themselves without running more risk than they care to encounter. The hope of us slaveholders is, that the Government will at last do something to check the present revolutionary tide, *so as to give us a chance to organize a reactionary party without endangering ourselves, our cotton, or our necks. If people here felt certain that the United States Government would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard.* It is the belief that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet are on the side of secession, and that no resistance is to be feared, which gives courage to the enemies of the Union. I have very little hope, myself, in the future. We are now paying such prices for corn and provisions that cotton planting is a losing business. If I could sell my slaves I would go North; but I could not sell now without losing sixty per cent. at least on their cost. So I must swim with the tide and bear what fortune brings along."

We commend this letter, which coincides perfectly with similar information from other sources, to the earnest attention of the "peaceable secession" party. We have from the beginning insisted that the disunion movement has no more effective agents than those Northern men and journals which deprecate the idea of *coercing* any State to obey the law against its will. The path of justice and right is the path of wisdom. Let the Southern States, one and all, understand distinctly from the very outset, that *Disunion means War*,—and that it involves a long, earnest and desperate trial of strength—physical, financial and moral—between the two sections, and they will begin to count its cost.

The Army and the Crisis.

Of all the miscalculations upon which the rebellion at the South is founded, none is more erroneous than the estimate placed upon the military spirit and resources of the National Government. It has evidently been anticipated that the sentiment of the North—cowardice, perhaps, might be the plainer term—would shrink from a conflict which the South, with braggart fierceness, might challenge; or, if the challenge were accepted, that the present Executive, by its inertia, would give the start and every ground of vantage to the insurgents; or that, if the present Executive were disposed to act, it would find the Army indisposed to become the instrument of political correction. One after the other these delusions are disappearing. From the reluctance of Northern representatives to concede, under the direst pressure of Southern threats, any but the most just and reasonable grounds of compromise, it is clear that mere apprehension of an armed conflict with the South has no force upon public opinion here—a conviction which has gathered unmistakable authenticity from the reception which the gallant act of Major ANDERSON meets from all classes of our population, without regard to previous partisan proclivities.

The North, it is needless to say, is bound by every argument of self-interest and of fraternal regard to a misguided people, to defer as long as possible a resort to the terrible alternative of war. But it must now be obvious, even to the promoters of secession, that when it becomes clear that a path of escape from threatened lawlessness and a perpetuated anarchy can only be hewn out with the sword, the North will have not only the power, but the will to fulfill its inevitable duty. Through the headstrong folly and bad ambition of these Disunionists the country has been plunged into a state of disorder, incompatible with political well-being or industrial prosperity. The popular will is to make its way forth from this critical position by the shortest way,—even if that way lies through the battle-field. Peace, if not to be had upon cheaper and more rational terms, must be conquered.

Not only has this courageous and resolute tendency of the Northern mind made itself timely apparent, but, by a happy coincidence, the President recovers the fluctuating balance of his judgment, and expresses his determination to see the laws executed. This determination is a second and unspeakable surprise to the insurgents. But there still remains its faith in the Army. Are not dozens of officers resigning, in order to enlist in the insurrectionary cause? Have they not secured army tacticians to drill their rebel ranks? Is not a distinguished soldier of the regular line engaged at this moment in preparing the force which is next month, the President permitting, to seize the capital, and exclude LINCOLN? Happily, however, the feeling of the army is not to be interpreted by these exceptional indications. There are others much broader which clearly demonstrate that the loyalty of this arm of the public service was never more earnest than at the actual crisis. It has found all manner of utterance. It is a matter of notoriety that the sacrifice with which ANDERSON and his little band were threatened, excited universal indignation in the army, and elicited from officers and privates expressions less than respectful, touching the recreancy of the venerable Commander-in-Chief. Among no class of society, we have the best assurances, was satisfaction more thorough than among military men at the splendid *coup militaire* by which ANDERSON saved his men and his command. Of the real sense of the army, we desire no better test than the decisive and energetic policy demanded by Gen. SCOTT; the prompt alacrity with which Capt. STONE hastens to organize the defence of the Capital; the manly and opportune letters in which the veteran Gen. WOOL pours out his opinions of the crisis and its obligations. With these proofs we need no confirmation of the evident fact, that with the exception of the few officers, who, from a sense of decency, have relinquished their commissions rather than enter upon a warfare against their own families and neighbors, the entire Federal army is faithful to the Union, and may be reckoned on confidently for its defense.

A priori, indeed, this state of feeling was to be anticipated. It is not to be forgotten that the soldier is not governed by political considerations; but that his motives are duty, honor, subordination. The very condition upon which he entered upon a military career was the protection of the Republic. Here, thanks to the traditional policy, which restrains us as a people from wars of conquest or vengeance, the sole business of the soldier is the defense of his country. This is his duty. To its fulfillment, absolutely, the impulse is that thorough subordination which is nowhere so perfect as in his profession. To its fulfillment with credit to himself, and in disregard of danger and reproach, he is prompted by honor and the thirst for glory. All these impulses act in one direction with the American officer. His education, his allegiance, his habits of life and thought, all pledge him to fidelity in that path of duty to which he has devoted himself; and to depart from which would be to reverse in his nature all that has made him valuable as a soldier and leader. So long as such principles rule in the army there need be no fear of treason to the Union and the Constitution: and if reluctantly compelled to take part in a civil conflict, the memories of which must through all the future be draped in mourning, the soldier may care little for the glory earned in such service; but abhor the shame of deserting his standard, and so gaining the infamy of treason.

A COOL PROPOSITION.—The organ of the Disunionists at Washington, misnamed the *Constitution*, is urging upon the Federal Government the duty of withdrawing its forces from the forts in the Southern States. It can have no use for these forts, it argues, after the States shall have ceased to have any connection with the Federal Government. We begin to hope that the *Constitution* may have told the truth in saying that the President was not responsible for anything in its columns. At all events, we are disposed to give him the benefit of the doubt.

The Designs upon the Capital.

It seems to be well established that an important feature of the secession movement is the seizure of the National Capital. The Conspirators are quite right in supposingt that the possession of the seat of Government would give them a prodigious advantage in the consummation of their schemes. Gov. WISE is generally regarded as the author of the project, which was originally devised for the contingency of FREMONT's election in 1856. Since that time the organization has been extended and perfected. Minute-men have been enlisted in Virginia and Maryland, and large bodies of Baltimore roughs and rowdies have been secured for the *coup d'état* when the moment for its execution arrives. The military command of the enterprise is understood to be placed in the hands of the Texan Ranger, Major BEN McCULLOCH, who has been for some time busy in the enrollment of his forces, the secret drill of such squads who could be drilled without fear of detection, and the survey and examination of the City with reference to judicious points of attack, and of subsequent defence against a northern invasion. The period which has been fixed for the actual enactment of the drama was the 15th of February, when the counting of the Presidential vote was to be interrupted and the constitutional declaration of Mr. LINCOLN's election prevented.

Such are the few facts of the plot which have thus far obtained publicity; facts enough, however, to put all parties on their guard, and probably to defeat the whole scheme. It is from the indiscreet lips of the conspirators themselves that Government has learned the purpose of the plot; and, if it be baffled, it it will not be the first instance of a capital being saved by the gabble of geese.

But the active military measures taken to baffle all this treason, are not the only impediment in its path. The assent of Maryland to the programme of secession is an indispensable preliminary. As we have already intimated, Maryland holds firmly to the belief that when the District ceases to belong to the Union, it reverts properly to herself. To seize the spot, and attach it to any other dominion, until Maryland shall have signified her disposition to join the same Government, would merely defeat all chance of such adhesion, and place Maryland in the ranks of the enemy; an attitude wholly irreconcilable with the peaceable retention of the conquered city. **But there is no present indication that Maryland is to be an actor in the Southern drama. Gov. HICKS has an idea, not entirely obsolete, that the Union still has virtue and value, and that the** position of Maryland at its very heart is much warmer and happier than if exposed on the outskirts of a new empire. Governed by this prejudice Gov. Hicks is simply impracticable. To all the instances of these daring conspirators, who realize how entirely their plans depend upon the course of Maryland, Gov. HICKS opposed a positive refusal to convene the Legislature, or to recognize any political crisis requiring extraordinary legislative action. In this course he is fortunately sustained by the better public opinion of his people, a circumstance that will in all probability confirm and fortify his determination to the very last. Should such be the case, we may remain tranquil in the assurance that Washington will remain the capital of the United States, and that the functions of the Federal Government will continue to be performed there.

The Peace in China.

The wisdom of the course that the Western Powers of Europe have pursued in their relations with China remains now to be tested. They have obtained a treaty in which all their demands are conceded; they have humiliated the Mandarin pride that so long and so obstinately resisted their policy; and they have avenged the wrongs, real or imaginary, that they ever suffered at the hands of Chinese authority. It may be thought that the sum paid for these privileges and victories is large and —there being little honor to gain in a war against barbarians—that the material advantages of free trade with China are not sufficiently great to outweigh the deplorable loss of life and great expenditure of money that have marked the campaign. But these drawbacks and disadvantages are merely temporary in their nature, and they would soon be forgotten, if the main object of the war shall be realized, and the fabulous trade of the conquered empire thrown open, in very deed, to the civilized world.

By the last mail from the East we learn that the Allies, having secured the ratification and publication of their treaty, had withdrawn from Peking and had commenced their retreat. Though China is a conquered Empire, it still remains to be seen whether the treaty it has yielded will be faithfully observed after the appliance of force, by which alone it was exacted, has been removed. It is true that the presence of English and French Ambassadors at the Capital will exercise a check upon the action of the Emperor, and perhaps prevent his being a party to overt treachery; but we know from experience how little influence the Emperor exercises over local dignitaries in those distant parts of the empire where the trade with Europeans will be chiefly carried on. In fact, the whole machinery of Chinese Government has to be more thoroughly understood than it is, before any one would risk his reputation for sagacity on the prediction that a policy of force towards the Chinese was wiser than one of peaceful diplomacy, or that the treaty wrenched by the Allies from an unwilling people and Government will be more strictly or more zealously observed than the treaties readily conceded to Russia and America.

The Chinese are not a brave people in the European acceptation of the word, but they show a disregard of death that even Europeans consider reckless even to insanity. The experience of the late campaign has proved that they are not overawed by defeat, for, if it were otherwise, the repulse at Taku, which was strongly fortified, would have warned them against the folly of striving to defend places that were not fortified at all. When the peculiar characteristics of these people—their treacherous disposition, their obstinacy, their exclusiveness, and their apt scholarship in the art of war —are duly considered, it becomes a matter of extreme doubt whether they will observe a treaty opposed in all its stipulations to their instincts and education, and rendered doubly obnoxious by the manner in which it was enforced. Setting aside the morality of the question, we do not see that England and France, by their adventurous and successful expedition to the gates of Peking, have acquired any more favorable position with regard to China than the one already attained by the United States and Russia.

Buchanan-izing in Europe.

While FRANCIS JOSEPH II., youngest and last King of Naples, continues to maintain in the face of universal remonstrance the hopeless defence of Gaeta, the French Emperor persists in puzzling the world by giving him the *quasi* support of a fleet. Why should *he* lend a helping hand to the most unpopular phase of that old-fashioned absolutism which differs so much from, and which has been so inimical, to his own. After suggesting a Murat-Neapolitan rule—a universal referee theory, and other explanations—the journalists of all European nations seem, between the 20th and 22d ultimo, to have resolved that "It's a' a muddle." And, as if to puzzle them still more, we learn that at the last hour dispatches had been received from St. Petersburgh, "begging the French Government to continue to give the protection of its fleet to FRANCIS JOSEPH."

This last bit of news contains, however, a clue to the whole. Within a very short time the fierce feuds and disorders of the Southern Slavonic line have shown Russia that in the event of an Hungarian outbreak, Serb, and Croat and Rouman would be more likely to form at present an independent kingdom than fall under Russian rule. Russia has, therefore, good reason to desire that the siege of Gaeta may be prolonged until "something may turn up," or until Austria may be persuaded to sell Venetia. As now managed, the siege of Gaeta is a very effective tub for the Italian whale, preventing the concentration of the public mind on the threatened Spring campaign in the North. If not *very* effective it is at least the last resource, and what, with the romantic proclamations from the "young and gallant King," and similar nonsense, may serve a purpose for a time.

The peaceable purchase of Venetia is not less desirable to LOUIS NAPOLEON. A general bursting up of the mighty deeps of Hungarian and Polish nationalities, of Red Republicanism in the north and Mazzinism in the south, is as little to his taste as it is in accordance with his policy. He, too, has good reason to wish that the siege of Gaeta may be either prolonged or peaceably settled, without throwing its conclusion as a blazing brand into the already smoking pile of absolutism. In fact the whole Press of Europe is insisting, under diplomatic suggestion, that Austria shall yield to the exigencies of the times. "Austria," says even the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, **"must either yield Venice or defend it single-handed. It is not the mission of Prussia to spill her blood for Austria."**

From all which we may justly infer that Gaeta is at present, under very different auspices, an Italian Charleston, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON is at present following the illustrious example, by which his brother BUCHANAN attempted, for a time, to coerce the North into a bargain.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—Two of our eminent City delegation to Albany have signalized their entrance on public life by giving notice of bills for the repeal of the laws restraining Sunday theatricals and rum-selling. They will need at least one hundred days to accomplish their object, so that the first day of the session was none too early for a beginning. It may prove a slight obstacle with the Legislature—especially with the members elected by other than dram-shop votes—that the operation of the laws in question has resulted in the suppression of *seventy-five per cent.* of crimes on Sunday, as compared with other days, and with the former *régime* of free Sunday sales and sports. An additional hindrance is quite likely to be found in the fact that, beyond the purlieus of the liquor-shops and lager-bier saloons, our whole City population are more than content with the present comparative peace and order of a decent Sunday, and will join hands with the people and legislators, from all other parts of the State, in the demand to let well enough alone. Even the *Herald* sees that "the antecedents of a majority of the Legislature would seem to make all such efforts (for repeal) unsuccessful."

Mr. Rarey's First Lecture.

In a country addicted to horse-flesh—as every Anglo-Saxon country must be—the feats of the horse-tamer are viewed with something more than favor. Mr. RAREY, the most renowned of this class, and a man who is acknowledged to be without an equal, and so far as we know without a rival, having graduated in Europe, comes back to the land of his birth for the applause which should surely await him. His first "lecture," (for so it is properly called, inasmuch as its object is not merely amusement but instruction,) takes place to-day, at Niblo's Garden, commencing at 3 o'clock. The event will need, we are sure, no more than this simple mention. But we may add, as a circumstance of decided public interest, that Mr. RAREY has succeeded in securing a horse of due viciousness, and one who is likely to do full justice to his peculiar powers of persuasion. The animal, *Joe Anderson* by name, is known extensively to those who frequent the road, his owner being Mr. LUFF, a hosteler of high fame in the up-town eastern side of the City. *Joe* is descended legitimately from the famous *Messenger*, and is supposed to be the only scion of that distinguished horse now in America. His antecedents are in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Mischievous treatment in early horsehood soured the natural sweetness of his disposition, and from the time when an accidental injury was inflicted on him with a pitchfork, he has never been known to do a kindly thing. For the last four years he has been allowed to have his own way, and has taken advantage of the opportunity to inflict all the injury on his friends that was possible. It is said that among other feats he has killed two boys who were indiscreet enough to come within his reach. During the entire period he has never had a shoe upon his feet. His owner is incredulous of Mr. RAREY's powers, and will be satisfied if the redoubtable *Joe* can be subdued, even with the grim hand of death. He is regarded as incorrigible, as a veritable *Cruiser*, and a blessed malcontent whom the public will relish hugely.

We have introduced Mr. RAREY, and his antagonist, *Joe Anderson*. The public will undoubtedly be present to witness the conflict. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

In the evening the "Zouaves" will give their last performance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—There will be a morning performance at this establishment to-day, for the benefit of schools. The piece is, of course, "The Seven Sisters;" people want nothing else just now.

New-Jersey.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—Last night about 7 o'clock a fire occurred in a large two-story brick building on the corner of Greene and Bay streets, Jersey City, occupied as a kerosene oil factory. An alarm was immediately given, but the fire igniting with some oil in the vats, the building in a few moments was enveloped in flames. There were a number of sheds used for storing oil and materials, to which the fire soon communicated, and before the Fire Department were fairly at work, the fire was under full headway. Through their exertions the principal portion of the oil and stock stored under the sheds was saved. The main building, together with the contents, was entirely destroyed. The building is said to have been owned by Messrs. KENNEY & HALIDAY, and occupied by SHIPLAND, BROTHER & Co., and the loss was probably from $6,000 to $8,000. No one could be found to give definite information. Steam engine No. 8, of New-York, was present, and did good service. The origin of the fire was unknown.

SPECIE PER THE AUSTRALASIAN.—The following were not in the specie list of the *Australasian*, already published: One box for J. D. VERMILYE, containing 300,000 francs, and one box for CAMILLE GUIRAND, containing $1,000—both from France.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—Reception of the President's Message in San Francisco, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Pony Express passed here last night, from San Francisco on the afternoon of the 22d ult.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Dec. 4, reached San Francisco on the 20th.

The President's Message entire was telegraphed from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, where it overtook the Pony on the 7th, and thus came through to Sacramento, arriving on the 19th. It was telegraphed to San Francisco by two lines, and immediately published in the *Bulletin* and *Alta*. The reading of the Message, and of the proceedings of Congress up to the 7th, tend to increase the anxiety of the people concerning the critical condition of the Union. The entire Press of the State now takes a serious view of the secession movement, and favors the preservation of the Union, if possible, by mutual concession. All the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States.

There is some talk of organizing a Pacific Republic if the South secedes, but the present sentiment of a vast majority of the people is undoubtedly to strive to preserve the Union as it is, and to stay with all that remains of the Union, if a portion secedes.

The steamer *Sonora* left for Panama, this morning, with 155 passengers, the mails, and $1,467,119 specie, of which $13,000 goes to Panama, $7,900 to England, and $1,446,219 to New-York.

The following is the list of cabin passengers:

J. W. Coffroth, M. S. Whiting, J. Blumenthal, J. Goodman, S. W. Rosenstock, E. Walter, J. H. Heicht, Alex. Henry, J. S. Bonney, James V. Cox, D. E. Connery, Thos. L. Elliot, E. N. Taylor, Mr. Telong, P. Clark and wife, John O. Callahan, Warren Brown, Capt. J. A. Hamilton, Capt. F. A. Wild, K. H. Smith, B. M. Callender, H. Hiller, C. A. Murray, H. A. M. Buster, Louise Chevalier, Leo Popler, E. Putnam, Wm. Ham, Jacob Rosenfield, J. J. Moers, A. S. Dorsey, G. Haynes, W. H. Frush, B. J. Pengry, A. M. Ellis, Adolpha Palacis, Antonie Molina, T. E. Elliott, Isaac E. Shaw, M. H. Mares, W. H. Watson, J. K. Smith, E. Williams, Charles Heath, Ephraim E. C. Remington, J. F. Smith, J. S. Rogers, J. Mallers, B. A. Shourds and F. A. Shourds. There were also 100 steerage passengers.

The Treasure list was as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$227,500	J. B. Thomas	$30,100
Alsop & Co.	169,358	Dewitt, Kettell & Co.	30,000
B. Davidson & Co.	144,000	Fritz & Ralston	30,000
Parrott & Co.	86,011	D. O. Mills & Co.	30,000
Sather & Church	75,400	W. L. Messer	25,000
Levi Strauss	84,000	Jacob Cohen & Co.	20,000
J. Seligman & Co.	70,650	Meader, Soler & Co.	18,500
W. T. Coleman & Co	65,000	J. B. Weir & Co.	11,600
Jas. Pubric & Co.	58,000	Stevens, Baker & Co.	10,300
M. Heller & Bros.	57,276	Beloc Freres	7,900
Abel Guy	54,000	Crosby & Dibblee	7,035
Eugene Kelly & Co.	43,807	T. H. & J. S. Bacon	6,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	2,565	Other shippers	22,715
Total			$1,467,119

The total contributions to the Washington Monument fund on election day amount to about $1,100.

The steamer *California*, from Oregon, brings dates of the 11th, and of the 8th from British Columbia. On her way down she passed the whaler *Osborg*, of New-Bedford, bound to San Francisco, with a full cargo of oil, bone and seal-skins, the crew nearly all down with scurvy.

Ship *John Marshal* and *Neuvy* are reported wrecked in the Straits of Fuca.

The last steamer from Fraser River had arrived at Victoria with $40,000 in gold.

An attempt had been made to burn Victoria.

Senator NESMITH, and T. J. DRYER, who casts the vote of Oregon in the Electoral College, came down on the *California*.

The Legislature of Washington Territory was in session. PAUL K. HUBBS had been chosen President of the Council. The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the Council and a plurality in the House.

Another arrival from Honolulu brings Sandwich Island advices of the 1st of December, one week later.

A surveyor on the ship *Siam* estimates that it will cost $11,600 to place her in as good condition as before the fire, but $5,000 will make her seaworthy by the 10th of January.

Honolulu is to be supplied with water by the laying of iron pipes to a valley seven miles distant.

A fancy dress ball, given by R. C. WYLIE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 28th of November, is described by the *Polynesian* as a grand success, and a great event in the fashionable society of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The seventeenth anniversary of the recognition of the Hawaiian Kingdom by France and Great Britain, was observed as a national holiday in Honolulu on the 28th of November. The town and shipping in the port were decked in colors of every hue and nationality, and salutes were fired from Puch-bowl Hill.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 22—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 21st, ship *Maussard*, Bordeaux; bark *Florence*, New-York; bark *Robert Passenger*, Hong-Kong. Sailed 21st, steamer *Sonora*, Panama, carrying 155 passengers and $1,446,000 in treasure for New-York; ship *Winged Arrow*, Cork, carrying 18,000 sacks wheat, 37,000 barrels flour, 115 sacks silver ore; ship *Indian Queen*, (French,) and bark *Onward*, Shanghai.

Business continues inactive, with not enough doing to afford quotations, or give indications of changes in the market. Coal is firm, with an upward tendency. Raw Sugars are improved nominally by the news from China, but there are no transactions to establish an advance as yet; refined are still slow, at 14½c. In Breadstuffs, operations are suspended from lack of receipts, and buyers are restrained from forcing the market by the complexion of the advices from New-York and England. Freights are declining. Money in fair supply, but mostly in demand to remit to the Eastward.

Pennsylvania and the Cabinet.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. McCLURE passed through here from Springfield to-day, where he had been invited by Mr. LINCOLN. He asserts positively that no Cabinet appointment for Pennsylvania had been absolutely determined on. Mr. LINCOLN wishes to reflect the views of his friends in Pennsylvania. He will appoint no one in whom he has not confidence, personally and politically, as he can best judge from the expressions made from the State to him.

Some of the delegates to Chicago and other leading Republicans are said to protest against Gen. CAMERON's appointment.

Massachusetts Items.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

HENRY WEYMOUTH and another burglar robbed the store No. 56, in Milk-street, last night, of $2,000 worth of laces, gloves, embroideries, &c. Both were shortly after arrested, and the goods recovered.

JOSEPH FARLEY committed suicide at Pittsfield last night. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and formerly a wealthy citizen of Lenox.

Wreck—Loss of Seven Lives.

SQUAN, Friday, Jan. 4.

The schooner *Hamecin*, of and from Granville, with a cargo of codfish, Capt. ROBTIN, came ashore ten miles south of Barnegat yesterday morning. The Captain, first mate, two sailors and three boys were drowned. The second mate was the only man saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

The steamer *James Montgomery* was snagged and sunk yesterday near Hickman. No particulars have been received.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 4.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 10,000 bales, at 11½c.; @12¼c. for Middlings. Sales of the week 76,000 bales; receipts do. 60,500 bales, against 68,000 bales the same time last year; receipts less than last year 220,500 bales: receipts at all Southern ports less than last year 543,000 bales; exports 48,000 bales; total exports 717,500 bales; stock in port 854,500 bales. SUGAR steady at 4⅝c.@5⅜c., for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 23c.@24c. FLOUR $5 for superfine. WHEAT $1 62¾@$1 75. CORN, yellow mixed, 71c.@76c. COFFEE, sales of the week 10,000 bags, at 10c.@12c.; imports, 20,000 bags; stock in port 57,000 bags, against 55,000 bags the same time last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d. Exchange on London 1@2½ ℘ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@2 ℘ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,600 bush. red at $1 30@$1 35. CORN advanced; sales 2,000 bush. new yellow at 60c.@62c. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18¼c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firm; superfine at $4 65@$4 75. WHISKY dull at 14c. HOGS buoyant and higher; good at $6. Receipts, 6,000. PROVISIONS buoyant. LARD in barrels, 9¼c.@9⅜c. LARD in kegs 10c.@10¼c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

COTTON steady; sales to-day, 2,000 bales at 11c. @11¼c. for middling.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. G. B. Loring, of New-York; Paymaster Cunningham, of the United States Navy; Col. C. B. Hall, of Wisconsin; J. T. Ames, of Massachusetts, and G. F. Wilson, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston; Dr. Cary, of Buffalo; S. J. Tilton and O. Lathrob, of Baltimore; W. Osborn, of Missouri; J. L. Draper, of Providence, and J. E. Lyon, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. M. Walsh, of Washington; F. M. Roth, of New-York, and F. S. Hoppin, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

M. S. Mepham, of St. Louis; T. R. Eldridge, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dr. [illegible], of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. D. Townsend, of Albany, and Lieut. De Haven, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. T. Graham, of New-York, and H. C. Kingsley, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FERRERO'S SOIREE DANSANTE.—Mr. FERRERO, the *maitre de danse* of Fourteenth-st., gives his third annual *soirée dansante* at the Academy of Music on the 17th instant. These entertainments of Mons. FERRERO are entirely unique in their character and are largely attended by our most fashionable citizens. From 5 P. M. until 9 the juveniles have exclusive possession of the floor, the sight of whom is something to be remembered. No Eastern picture is more suggestive of fairy land than the swarm of bright-eyed, lithe-limbed, graceful forms that float around the Academy to the sound of inspiring music, while the boxes, filled with beauty and fashion, and the reflected lights from innumerable jets, form a *coup d'œil* which must be seen to be appreciated. After 9 P. M. the scene changes, and the "children of a larger growth" continue the dance until the "wee hours" of morning. The *soirées* are not public, but given to the present and former pupils of Mr. FERRERO and their friends, for whose benefit we call their attention to it that they may secure their tickets of admission ere the stock is exhausted.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA—FATAL RESULT.—On the 11th ult., MARGARET CORBETT, an old woman residing at No. 106 Cliff-street, was bitten on the right arm and left hand by a large mastiff which had become rabid, and was running through the streets of the Fourth Ward. As soon as the mischief had been done the police shot the dog, but their efforts to discover its owner were not successful. A few days after Mrs. CORBETT had been bitten, she became affected with well-marked symptoms of hydrophobia, and her friends placed her in the New-York Hospital, under the care of Dr. B. TUTHILL, the House-Surgeon. His efforts in her behalf, however, were unavailing, her death having occurred on Thursday. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of death from hydrophobia was rendered.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—On Thursday afternoon a man named MOSES HART, employed as porter in the store of Messrs. MILLER & CONGER, corner of Clinton and South streets, was shockingly hurt in consequence of two barrels of prunes having fallen through the hatchway from the third story and struck upon his head and shoulders. He was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment, but little hopes of his recovery are entertained.... A woman named JANE HUMMINS, residing at No. 68 Marion-street, was very badly hurt on Thursday evening in consequence of having been knocked down and run over by stage No. 433 of the Knickerbocker line. She was conveyed to her residence by the police, and a physician was sent to attend her.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—BARTLETT FITZSIMMON, a young man residing at No. 400 Third-avenue, was instantly killed last evening by falling into the area of the dwelling-house No. 29 East Thirty-seventh-street. The accident occurred in consequence of the slippery condition of the sidewalk, and the unfortunate man fell with such force against the area steps that his skull was fractured. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner informed.

A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a number of children were playing on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, when one of them—a girl about ten years of age—fell into the water and was drowned. Her body was not recovered, and the Police have been unable to ascertain her name.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

This building rapidly approaches completion. Certain of our cotemporaries have been pleased to criticise the decorations and tints of the brilliant circle, but as the coats of paint at that time were limited to but one, it is fair to presume that a more accurate impression can be conveyed to the public after it is finished than was possible in its then crude and raw state. It is the intention of the managers to open the building on the 15th of January—giving in the evening a grand concert, and in continuance of the opening, to have on the evening of the 19th a public ball. Too great praise cannot be awarded the conductors of this enterprise, who have from their own purses filled the empty corporate treasury—have given valuable time without charge, and have displayed a public spirit most commendable in the furtherance of the work.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH INCOME.—In announcing the rental of pews for the ensuing twelve months on Sunday, Mr. BEECHER made the following statement concerning the income of the church for the current year:

Total amount from pew rent	$11,820 00
Total amount from premiums	16,219 75
Total amount from aisle chairs	766 50
Rent for lectures and concerts	1,500 00
Total	$30,306 25

of which all has been paid in with the exception of $48 50.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.—During the last year, 315 persons were convicted for various offences in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Kings County Court of Sessions.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—BUSINESS DULL.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans, 25th ult., at 8 A. M., and Havana at 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th, arrived here last evening.

On the 27th ult., 30 miles from Havana, the *Cahawba* in a heavy gale of wind broke her starboard main shaft. The wheel was immediately secured, and the vessel proceeded with the remaining one, anchoring in the port of Havana the same night.

During the stay in the port the damaged wheel was further secured so as to continue the voyage to New-York, which has been successfully performed with the port wheel. The *Cahawba* experienced heavy northeast gales and seas; indeed, during the entire passage the weather was very unpleasant.

From Havana, there is nothing of interest. The continued unfavorable reports from Europe and the United States had rendered the Sugar market extremely dull. No. 12 was held at 9 reals *per arrobe*.

Exchange continued dull. No transactions of any moment have taken place.

On London, 60 days, 13@14 premium; on New-York, 60 days, 3@8 premium; on New-Orleans, (short sight,) 10@12 premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight $131,000 in gold.

A Happy Deliverance.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE COMPROMISED.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 28.

The whole matter at issue in the late Burch divorce case is to be taken from the Courts, and, by competent and candid consideration of the rights and interests of both, adjusted by negotiation and compromise. The arrangement already consummated stays midway the hearing in progress for a day or two past at Joliet, before Judge NORTON, on the *habeas corpus* brought at suit of Mrs. BURCH for the custody of the two children.

This hearing was to have terminated last evening, but we are happy to learn that, in this city, yesterday afternoon, a compromise and partition were agreed upon, by which one of the children—the youngest daughter, HARRIET CORNING BURCH—is given to her mother; the eldest, MARY W. BURCH, remaining in the home of her father.

As we have stated, from this beginning of adjustment, is promised a final and private settlement of the whole affair, without a repetition of the painful notoriety won for the same in a public trial, and yet without prejudice to the rights of those most keenly interested. Our public will be glad to dismiss the melancholy case from the prominence it has occupied, and in the rush of other events allow a veil to fall upon a drama which has scarcely a parallel, if any, in the annals of modern society.

The child, HARRIET, aged two years and a half, was given into its mother's keeping in this city yesterday. The eldest daughter is nearly twelve years old. The intelligence of this very satisfactory consummation and avoidance of further litigation on this branch of the case was telegraphed to Joliet and stayed proceedings there before the final arguments set for this evening.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, &c., &c. Complete phrenological delineations of character, with full descriptions given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates, 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOARSENESS AND WHEEZING IN THE CHEST are now very prevalent, and if not cured at once result in consumption and death. HOLLOWAY'S BALSAMIC OINTMENT removes all inflammation and irritation, and effects a complete cure in a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[illegible] Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TITUS—PAGE.—In this City, on Fifth Day, 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, WILLIAM W. TITUS to ANNIE L., daughter of Pelatiah P. Page.

JOHNSON—GRANT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at St. John's Church, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, EVAN M. JOHNSON, Jr., to AMY, daughter of the late John W. and Catharine Grant, of Manchester, Jamaica, W. I.

TALCOTT—SQUIER.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Bowden, FRANK P. TALCOTT, of this City, to GERTRUDE, daughter of Mr. Socrates Squier, of the former place.

DIED.

ALLIEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, BERNARD ALLIEN, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Laurent, Henry A. and Julien Allien, and of his brother-in-law, Louis P. Barre, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

REED.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 4, LILLIE ADALAIDE, only daughter of Ferdinand and Lydia A. Reed, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, also of L. B. Reed, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 89 East 39th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWINTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, of diphtheria, LOUDON SWINTON, second son of Mr. William Swinton, of this City.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, of consumption, MICHAEL J. HIGGINS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Rutgers st. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, where Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

BININGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH H. BININGER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 West 54th-st.

STARRETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 4, MARCUS CLINTON, youngest child of Sereno S. and Frances A. Starrett, aged 1 year, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 71 Ryerson-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 4, suddenly, Mrs ELLEN WALLACE, in the 55th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mr. SAMUEL M. W. BROOKS, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 339 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

BEATTY.—In East New-York, on Friday morning, Jan. 4, ROBERT BEATTY, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert Beatty, Jr., also, the members of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Broadway and Jersey-av., East New-York.

WHEELER.—At Manet Hill, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at the residence of his son, Edward Wheeler, of dropsy and jaundice, HENRY WHEELER, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

MORTON.—In Hoboken, on Friday morning, Jan. 4, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, eldest son of Geo. W. Morton, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VAN VRANKIN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J. on Tuesday, Jan. 1, Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER VAN VRANKIN, D. D., Senior Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and the Clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

EVANS.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mrs. ELIZA M. EVANS.

ROGERS.—In Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 4, of scarlet fever, THEODORE, son of Edward Y. Rogers, in his 11th year.

Funeral will take place at the house of his father, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 P. M.

SILL.—In Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 22, Mrs. CLARISSA SILL, late of this City, and relict of Thomas Sill, of the former place, in the 86th year of her age.

MORRISON.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Jan. 3, MARY, daughter of Archibald M. and Margaret C. Morrison, aged 6 years, 1 month and 2 days.

DRAKE.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Jan. 4, Mrs. SUSAN DRAKE, relict of the late Moses Drake, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. Badeau, New-Rochelle, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 2 P. M.

KENT.—At Fishkill Landing, at his residence, on Friday, Jan. 4, WILLIAM KENT, only son of Chancellor Kent, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Fishkill Landing, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and Fishkill at 4 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—In Delhi, Delaware County, on Monday, Dec. 31, Mrs. McNIEL SEYMOUR, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hastings, No. 61 Amity-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

PERKINS.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Dec. 31, Mrs. MARY PERKINS, widow of Rev Mr. Perkins, late of Chicago, and daughter of the late Josiah Bissell, of Pittsfield, Mass.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DAY.—In Rochester, N. Y., at his residence, on Thursday, Jan. 4, EDWARD M. DAY, son of the late Mahlon Day, formerly a resident of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

SOUTHWORTH.—In California, on Monday, Dec. 3, PHILLIP T. SOUTHWORTH, of the late firm of Clark, Southworth & Co., of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 57, Jan. 4, 1861.
35, 28, 32, 56, 68, 25, 34, 58, 9, 7, 43, 30, 63.
Class No. 58, Jan. 4, 1861.
63, 39, 48, 19, 51, 27, 37, 3, 53, 26, 77, 20, 8, 74.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 4, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
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III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
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DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT,
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OR
THE SACRIFICE.
A TALE OF COLLINGWOOD,
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RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, R. H. McCURDY,
DANIEL LORD, THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM, GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT, DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

STRANGE IF YOU DON'T READ "CAPTAIN JERRY, THE FREE RIDER OF THE REVOLUTION," IN THE SUNDAY COURIER.

SUNDAY COURIER.

Read "A Romance of the Chemical Bank and some five hundred dollar bills," in the SUNDAY COURIER.
Read the Masonic Intelligence and Masonic Directory for 1861, in the SUNDAY COURIER.
Read the "Princess and the Page," a story of absorbing interest.
Read Dickens' story of "A Coral Ring."
Read "How New-Year was Kept."
Read "The Latest News from the Secessionists."
Read the Editorials; read the Theatrical Items; read the Sketches; read the Anecdotes; read the Poetry; read the News from Washington and Albany; read the Criminal Intelligence; read Genio C. Scott's patriotic address to the Tailors of the United States; read the list of Lincoln's Cabinet; read about Mayor Wood and the Police; read the Weed and Greeley Strife, and all the remainder of the brilliant attractions to be given in the next issue of that sparkling Weekly, the New-York SUNDAY COURIER. Price Four Cents. For sale by all the News Agents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.
On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.
Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.
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Assistant Superintendent.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.
All the pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1861, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

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EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH CHURCH—BROTHERLY LOVE. Apocalypse, Chap. iii., 7-14, "That evil servant that said in his heart: My Lord is long a coming: (who in 1844 girded me and led me whither I wouldst not, after three years and a half of oppression by him, he had me falsely confined in the City Tombs, New-York, from Nov. 24 to 27, 1860, being three days and three nights.) he has now been separated and his portion appointed with the hypocrites." Mathew, xxiv., 51: "The Kingdom of Heaven is now like to ten virgins who taken their lamps, (the Inspired Word, Psalms, Chap. xix., 105,) go out to meet the bridegroom and the bride." Mathew, Chap. xxv. Douay Bible. N. B.—Daniel Milton, alias Shiloh, the Cut stone. Gen., xlix., 8-13, and Daniel, ii., 34, the focus and expounder of Prophecies and Minister of the Eternal Gospel, Word and Spirit, St. John, iv., 23-24. Examine the Sacred Roll given and printed by Divine authority, and sent by the United Brethren (Shakers) to all Heads of Governments and States after the rise of the Native American Party in 1844. "When he introduceth the first begotten into the world, he saith: And let all the angels of God adore him." Hebrews, i., 6. "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ (anointed) is born of God. And every one that loveth him that begot loveth him also who was born of him." 1st of St. John, v., 1.
GREENPOINT, Jan. 4, 1861.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER—FOR THE CONversion of the World, will be observed by the churches under the care of the Presbytery of New-York, by holding public meetings each day during the week, at 12 o'clock M. and 7½ P. M., commencing on MONDAY, the 7th of January, in the Brick Church; on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, in the church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av.; on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of January, in the Scotch Church, 14th-st.; on THURSDAY, the 10th of January, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av.; on FRIDAY, the 11th of January, in the church on University-place; on SATURDAY, the 12th of January, in the Grand-street Church.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE erected by the Madison-av. Baptist Church (corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.) will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Dedication sermon by the Pastor, Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D. Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE, D. D., of Boston, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Sabbath School will be organized at 2 o'clock, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

THE "CHRISTIAN" CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.—Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will, by request, repeat his discourse in reply to the Pro-Slavery sermon of Rev. H. J. VANDYKE, of Brooklyn, in the Church of the Puritans, (corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PORT SOCIETY.—THE MARINERS' CHURCH, corner Madison and Catharine sts. Preparatory sermon by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, SABBATH MORNING; Communion in the AFTERNOON; Monthly Concert for Seamen in the EVENING, when addresses may be expected. Letters from Seamen will also be read. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65 34th-st.,) at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, fifth Sermon on the representative men and women of the Bible: *Esther—How she Saved her Nation from Impending Ruin*, a sermon on the National Crisis.

REV. WM. BANNARD, OF THE MADISON-av. Presbyterian Church, will preach in the N. W. Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., Jan. 6, at 7½ P. M., and Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School is much in want of teachers; it commences at 2 P. M.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL LECTURE AT the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Day in the Alps*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. The first lecture of the course noticed in another column.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) morning and evening. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening services at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is hereby given.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. J. M. MACAULAY, D. D., may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Sabbath-School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Abbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hour. Subject for the morning—*Fasting and Faith*. Subject for the evening—*The Letter and the Spirit*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. VINTON, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society) corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the fourth Lecture on Men of the New Testament. Subject—*Nicodemus*.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—WILL THOSE Many Prayers be Heard? No, for God is determined speedily to destroy all the nations, and give His people possession of the earth. His messenger will preach on these things TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

PETER, THE IMPULSIVE MAN, WILL be the subject of the third discourse of the series, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. New-Year's Sermon in the morning by the pastor.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered with the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. J. LITCH, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the Baptist Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., SABBATH, 6th, at 10½, 3 and 7 o'clock. Subjects, A. M.—*Christ's Victory*. P. M.—*Entire Consecration*. Evening—*Occupy till I Come*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

IS THE POPE PETER'S SUCCESSOR?—Will be the subject next SABBATH EVENING, the 6th inst., (D. V.) in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7½ P. M. Friends of truth, Protestants and Romanists, are invited. Rev. T. WALSH will conduct the exercises.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. TO-MORROW MORNING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a discourse on *The New Year*. In the EVENING, by special request of many, he will repeat the fourth lecture of the series on *The Morning of Life*. Subject—*Amusements*.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *The symbolic meaning of Horses and the Divine instruction thereby given*. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. MR. MARSDEN WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Death a Blessing*. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by ELIAS LEWIS, Jr. Subject—*Self-Culture*.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—New-Year's Sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 7 P. M. *On Civil Government—the duty of Christians, and the Affairs of the Nation*. (Seats free.) Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; and Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, (Rev. S. REMINGTON, Pastor,) will hereafter worship in the large Hall, corner 47th-st., 7th-av. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor in said Hall TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 6th, at 3 P. M.—*Should any Compromise be made on the subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Do Political Revolutions advance the cause of Civilization?* Platform free to all.

DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB WILL hold a meeting at the Fourth Ward Reading Room, No. 26 New-Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5. Dr. SNODGRASS will address the meeting. Also good singing.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley place.—Rev. G. J. GEER, associate rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will preach, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THERE WILL BE THE USUAL EPIPHANY service and sermon in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of Foreign and Domestic Missions.

LAIGHT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. A. M. HOPPER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak in Dodworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 6th inst. Subject—*North and South*.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED ON Foreign Missions by Rev. Mr. MARTIN, Missionary from China, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., on SABBATH, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach in the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. MR. DILLEN WILL PREACH BE-FORE the St. Peter's Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—IN RESPONSE TO A circular issued from London, by the Evangelical Alliance, calling upon Christians everywhere to unite in prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all lands; and in view, also, of the distracted and divided state of our own beloved country, Christians are invited to unite with their brethren in prayer to the Almighty, from whom alone is our expectation, at the following times and places:

Daily for the week, at 8½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M.

MONDAY—At the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in 2d-av. and 10th-st.

TUESDAY—At the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WEDNESDAY—At Stanton st. Baptist Church.

THURSDAY—At Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av.

FRIDAY—At Oliver-st. Baptist Church.

SATURDAY—At Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Salutation of 1861*. And at 7 o'clock P. M. will preach the first of a series on Religion in Social Life. Subject—*The Trial and Triumph of a Woman's Faith*. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

MUSICAL.

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IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

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THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
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PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
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C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

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LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
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THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
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BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

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ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A fine soprano voice and large experience, desires a situation in a Protestant Church in Brooklyn or New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 12 Greenpoint.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROAD-WAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—PARIS.

A widow lady, residing with her two daughters (aged 18 and 20) in a handsome house situated in the most agreeable part of Paris, wishes to receive into her family a young lady anxious to study under first-rate masters, or be introduced into the higher circles of society, French and English. The lady would, if desired, present her young charge at Court. Terms liberal in proportion to the advantages offered. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE AND UNIVERSITY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Union square and 5th av. The enlarged accommodations and improvements which have been in progress, for some months past, at the 5th-av., are now completed, and after the holidays all the departments of the institution will be transferred from Union-square to the edifice corner of 34th-st. The double corps of teachers thus concentrating their instructions and influence, will render the privileges of the institution greater than ever before. The exercises will be resumed on MONDAY, Jan. 7.
JAN. 1, 1861. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 185 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 55 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

$2 50, $2 50, $2 50.—LADIES OR GENTLEmen, lads and lasses, may acquire a rapid and elegant handwriting in ten lessons of an hour each, for $2 50. Double Entry Bookkeeping, day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 923 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

ANY LADY WISHING FOR A COMPANION, a young lady of attractive manners and possessing a character of great worth, intelligence, and modesty; or any one who desires such a person to instruct small children in the rudiments of learning will receive information and recommendation by calling on Judge Pierrepont, at No. 103 5th av., or on W. Stanley, at No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or on either, at their office, No. 16 Wall-st., or address A. S. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and reference.) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post office.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches (College graduate,) whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of forming an engagement as daily governess, to teach small children English, music and the rudiments of French; or would have no objections to go as resident governess where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH MUSIC, French, and the English branches, to two girls of ten and fifteen years, in a private family. Address H. B. McILVAINE, Manhassett, L. I.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACH-ing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 224 Broadway. Rent moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain cooking; she thoroughly understands her business; first class reference. Call at No. 9 6th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 191 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant young woman; understands her business in all its branches; pastries and jellies, soups and game; to give entire satisfaction. Call at No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of reference as to character, competency, &c., from her late employers. Call or address M. D., No. 132 Chrystie-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat in her kitchen; has no connections. Can be seen at No. 87 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 176 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good cook and good washer and ironer, good baker; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR chambermaid and laundress, by a neat person who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general housework, or good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; are highly recommended.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—Wanted, by a widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady; one who thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches, and who fully understands all kind of needlework and dressmaking; the highest references given. Address F. G. M., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family, or make herself useful in any capacity; is willing to learn; a steady home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes the above situation; has three years' reference; will go in the country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a small family by an Eastern girl who is a thorough domestic, or would cook, wash and iron. Address M. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to wash for and wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6; also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country, by a neat, steady, competent girl, who is a good family sewer and embroiderer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 69th 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman; can take charge of a baby from birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a small private family, to go out by the day, at moderate wages; does all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; best City reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or No. 24 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and operate on a sewing machine; would assist in taking care of children or do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 260 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; unexceptionable references from her present employers. To be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 38th st.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EDUCATED AND refined, desires an engagement as amanuensis or housekeeper. Address OGARITA, Station D, 8th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Gallagan's, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has had long experience in Europe and in this country as coachman and groom; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 60 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 321 Canal-st., and inquire for J. C.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SMART, active and intelligent young man, desires a situation as coachman or groom in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all its various branches; parties having a new place to lay out or improve will find a smart, active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer. A note addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single young man who understands all kinds of gardening, green-house, grapery, the laying out of new places, also the laying out and management of plants and vegetable gardening; has the very best of recommendations for ability and character from last and former employers. Address M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work. Has good City recommendations. Address L. D., *Times* Office, Box No. 201, will be promptly attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced salesman, a situation in a first-class retail dry goods store in New-York City. The best of reference given. Address C., West Killingly, Conn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City, where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be seen for two days at 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL BE disengaged on Monday next, the 7th inst., wants a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; is 27 years old. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, or will attend to any notes addressed to R. J. M., No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and tomorrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter, by a young and competent man, in a private family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at his employer's residence, No. 13 West 30th-st., this day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City references. Can be seen, or address B. C., at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., for three days.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER, DISENgaged, would be glad of an engagement; has City reference, and is single. Address C. D., No. 104 6th-av.

AS WAITER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, or would go as footman in a private family, by a single young man, from the old country; has lived many years with the highest families in the old country; will be found attentive and obliging. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant man and his wife, in a private family, one as first-class cook the other as butler or waiter; they both understand their business thoroughly, and can give the best City references as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room; no objections to go separate.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION.—He is capable of taking care of a steam boiler or a stationary engine; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 182 Madison st., front room, on the fourth floor.
JAMES CAVANY.

HELP WANTED.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid; she must understand her business perfectly, and give good City reference. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 233 Madison-av., before 1 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS; ONE who can bring good City references. Call, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 5 East 27th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE OF
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich, Plain, Figured and ENGLISH SILKS, by the yard and in robes.

POPLINS,	FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS,	CLOAKS,
REPS,	SHAWLS, &c., &c.

LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
Also,
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
10 000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1. next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. **222½.**

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Messrs. O. & J. Mowbray's store No. 269 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 75 pieces Black Silk, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount recovered.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., New-York,
Corner of Forsyth.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR any information of the carman who carried a large plain deal box, with rope handles, and two iron locks, marked "I. Scherer," to Williamsburg from steamer *Fulton*, Dec. 25, 1860.
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWery, in going from Chatham-square to Rankin's, a little roll of paper containing four DUE BILLS of $50, $22, $25 and $18 respectively, which can be of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the *Times* Office.

LOST IN THE MAIL—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,089 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small, Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN TWO HUNDRED miles of New-York, with good buildings, well watered and on high ground, in a healthy location—in exchange for a grist-mill, storehouse and dwellings, or residence lots in Orange, New-Jersey; part goods or money given, if satisfactory. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE, AT OUCHY,
NEAR LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

This splendid establishment, just constructed on a grand scale, is situated in one of the most beautiful spots on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, within stone-throw of the Steamboat Landing, and of the English Church, and within ten minutes of the Railroad Station and the city. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its private apartments, public parlors and reading-rooms, will offer all desirable attractions to travelers.

REDUCED PRICES for protracted stays, and for the Winter season. Constant communication with the city and Railroad Station by omnibus.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A ROOM and bedroom, furnished, for a small family, in the upper part of the City. Address, stating location and terms, A. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 33 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board, to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND NIECE DESIRE TO live in a small pious private family, (where they can have two rooms connected,) residing between 6th and Madison avs., 38th and 23d sts. In reply to this please address, stating terms, which should be moderate, Box No. 3,686 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, or for a gentleman and wife; and two single rooms to let with board, at No. 22 West 29th-st. House first-class. Table unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Madison-av., in a first-class house, would let the first or second story, and permit a private table; to a family of respectability; no other boarders would be taken. Call at No. 141 Broadway for further particulars.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house has gas, bath, &c., and convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room, in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front room and board in a small private family; also, a smaller room to a single gentleman, if desired. The location is unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of the ferries, and terms would be moderate for the Winter. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished library-room on first floor, suitable for one or two persons. Apply at No. 73 State, between Henry and Clinton sts.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, with board; house has all the modern improvements, location desirable; references required. Apply at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board with pleasant rooms, newly furnished, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Board with a room having a stove, for two gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, for $3 50.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small rooms can be had, with board, at No 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms for two persons, (including fire and gas,) $10 50 and $11 per week, according to the rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, for a gentleman and wife, and two children and nurse. A parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, with private table, will be required. Best references. Price not to exceed $50 per week. Address R. D., Union-square Post office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING in the vicinity of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, having more room than they want, would accommodate a family of three or four persons; house newly and handsomely furnished; the very best reference will be required and given. Address, A. B, Box No 134 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board, to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience; family small. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AT NO. 61 WEST 46th-st., with desirable accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; rooms furnished; reference given and required. Apply as above between 5th and 6th avs.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM—WITH GAS, bath and cold water, and board in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable references desired and given.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE gentlemen, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED house, pleasantly located in Jersey City; a convenient and pleasant house; the furniture for sale low for cash only, the lease of house, for two years, is very low for such a house. For further particulars, address R. G. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—I have for exchange, for any kind of manufacture or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE DEATHS

FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,

Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.

For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia.
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MUSIC-STOOLS, DIAMONDS, Sewing-machines, Paintings, Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware Clothing, Guns, a small Steam Engine &c., &c., for sale cheap. Cash advances on Pianos, Jewelry, Watches, &c., or bought for cash.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann st., second floor.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache t is hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly" says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but, I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On MONDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock,

Positive unreserved sale of the entire elegant rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel; superb piano-forte, bronzes, French vases, and rare and unique curiosities, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole should be sold strictly without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS contain magnificent full suites in crimson and maroon, brocatel and velvet, marble-top centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, French escritoire, marble pedestals and bronzes, silk and lace curtains, paintings, etruscan ornaments, ormolu chandeliers, tapestry carpets, with elegant rosewood chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, glassware, silver, china, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Nassau-st., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of letter, cap, bill and note paper, full and half-bound blank books, memorandum, pass, time-books and diaries, portfolios, wallets, porte-monnaies and pocket-books, portable writing-desks, chessmen, dominoes, playing cards, games; also, gold pens and pencil cases, large lot of envelopes, pens, lead pencils, and a large assortment of stationery, law blanks, and paper and fancy goods, together with store fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving show-cases, desk, sashes, one law-blank case, and iron safe, by order of L. JACOBS, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 Mercer-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: 2 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel; 2 pier glasses, lace and brocatel window curtains, gas chandeliers, oil paintings and engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China vases and mantle ornaments, dinner and tea sets of silver-plated ware, enameled chamber furniture, marble tops, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, spring mattresses, toilet sets, kitchen and basement furniture. The whole for absolute sale. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A COTTAGE AND about two acres of land, situated in the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, being the late residence of Charles U. Cushman, deceased.

Besides the house, which is in excellent repair, there are on the premises a barn and all other necessary outbuildings, cistern, never-failing spring of water, eighty pear trees of the choicest kind, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

The above will be sold at auction at the Rhinebeck Hotel, in the village of Rhinebeck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, inst. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. MARY CUSHMAN, Executrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, fancy goods, toys, &c., to close sales, comprising chairs, carpets, sofas, bureaus, parlor suites, mirrors, China ware, dressing bureaus, fancy goods of various kinds, toys, Japanese goods, &c.; also, 5¼ cask of Old Otard brandy, 5¼ cask of Hennessy brandy, oiled black-walnut furniture, oil-cloths, mattresses, bedsteads, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
POSTPONED FROM JAN. 3, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., Assignees' sale of the entire contents of a drug-store; after which a large assortment of elegant household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of parlor and dining-room suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, etageres, bedsteads, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL—$35,000—Elegant and rich stock of China, glass, crockery, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, and fancy goods. The balance of the stock contained in China Hall No. 563 Broadway, will be sold on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Housekeepers will find this sale well worthy their attention, as the stock embraces a general assortment of the above goods.
MEYERS Auctioneer.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.—A. R. THOMPSON will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, a large quantity of silver-plated table ware, new styles and first quality. Also, other household articles, &c., in all 200 lots.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mirrors, stoves, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, cutlery, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be considered, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF JOHN C. TUCKER & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December last by its own limitation. John C. Tucker is sole liquidator, and he alone has authority to use the name of the late firm in liquidation and settlement.
Dated Jan. 2, 1861. JOHN C. TUCKER,
THOS. SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Thomas Smith, Jr., and Charles L. Curtis and Samuel J. W. Barry, who respectively reside in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, and Enoch C. Roberts, who resides in the City and County of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH & CURTIS, for the general purpose of buying and selling hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants; in which all the partners interested are the said Thomas Smith, Jr., and Charles L. Curtis, who are the General Partners, and the said Samuel J. W. Barry and Enoch C. Roberts, who are the Special Partners; that the said Samuel J. W. Barry and Enoch C. Roberts have each severally contributed the sum of $15,000 as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1864.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.
THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED under the form of J. B. Sheffield & Co., will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.
NORMAN WHITE,
JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD,
J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM,
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation.
C. KOWALSKI,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.
n1l-lawk6mS*

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung.*

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safely removing defemennorrhœa and monthly obstruction. Office, No. 483 Broadway, where the suffering may consult Dr. WARD in confidence. Treatment by letters, and the medicine sent by express.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M.; 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt.; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.

Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Halstead, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinsons,	O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10¼ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18¾ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILLS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January, inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee, D. E. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds, due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS FROM BONDS Nos. 1 to 100, due 1st January,
YUBA COUNTY AND CITY OF MARYSVILLE Coupons, due 1st January, paid by
WM. HOGE & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SUN MUTUAL SCRIP OF 1860, AND ALSO the issues of 1856, '57, '58 and '59, wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. F. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York, the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEC. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 29, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per. cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINTAL BANK, DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 9.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.
THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT
SELLING OUT.

Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A large stock of sleighs, carriages, buggies, grocers' express and business wagons of all kinds, and fifty horses selling off cheap at the manufactory, No. 184 Fulton-av., and stables, No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the State of New-York of the war of 1812, will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1861, at 7 o'clock. All Veterans are invited to attend. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President,
A. W. JONES, Vice-President.
ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
CROWDED HOUSES,
To witness the Thrilling Drama of
PAULINE.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
WITH
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
PAULINE.

Count Horace de Beauvale (his original character)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri } his friends } ....Mr. Hamblin
Max.. } ....Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval (his original character)..Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp (his original character)..Mr. Norton
Montlouis....Mr. Parkes | Lucaro (a Malay). Mr. Young
Cyrille (a fisherman)....Mr. C. Parsloe
Notary....Mr. Oliver
Servant....Mr. Coburn | Garcon....Mr. James
Huntsmen, Guests, &c.
Pauline....Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval....Mrs. Walcot
Gabrielle (her daughter)....Mrs. Sloan
Harriet Wildfort....Mrs. Reeves
Estelle (hostess of the Cabaret)....Miss Tree
To conclude with
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
Tom Noddy....Mr. Blake
Inkpen (an Usher)....Mr. Walcot
Capt. Ormund....Mr. Reynolds
Gabrielle....Mrs. Sloan
Mary....Mrs. Reeves
On MONDAY,
SEVENTH NIGHT OF
PAULINE.
To conclude with
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. NIXON....Lessee and Proprietor.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Mr. J. S. RAREY'S
FIRST
PRACTICAL LECTURE
In the United States, since his return from
EUROPE,
Where his successful career as
THE SUBJUGATOR
OF
UNMANAGEABLE HORSES,
Under the immediate auspices of the
CROWNED HEADS,
NOBILITY, AND GENTRY,
Have won for him the title of the
WORLD-RENOWNED HORSE-TAMER.
Doors open at 2 o'clock.
Admission to the Lecture as follows: Secured seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; to all other parts of the house, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon....Sole Lessee and Manager
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1861,
LAST NIGHT OF THE
ZOUAVES.
FOUR PIECES.
LES PETITES MISERIES DE LA VIE HUMAINE,
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Comic Operetta, in one act, (music by Offembach,) entitled
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
After which an
AMBUSCADE IN INKERMANN,
By Zouaves Frederick, Glatigny, Sebastien, Leon, Chein, Hettinger, Raymon, &c., &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....A. W. Jackson
THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 5, the celebrated Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will appear in
THREE GREAT COMIC PARTS,
As Mr. LULLABY in the CONJUGAL LESSON, NEWMAN NOGGS in NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and, DIGGORY in the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
On MONDAY, will be produced for the first time,
MAZEPPA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
The performance will commence with
MAD ANTONY WAYNE.
After which the Comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
Concluding with the Romantic Melodrama of
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY'S
OPENING CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
Irving place, opposite the Academy of Music,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. BEALE, from London, Pianist,
Mr. HENRY APPY, Violinist,
And a select Chorus from the Mendelssohn Union.
Mr. G. W. Morgan, Conductor; Mr. W. Berge, Pianist.
Tickets, Fifty cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 5 Janvier, 1861.
FRANCOIS LE CHAMPI,
Comedie en trois actes de Mme. Georges Sand.
L'INVITATION A LA VALSE.
Comedie en un acte de Mr. Alex. Dumas.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL. SAM COWELL.
J. H. OGDEN.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

FOR SALE—A NEW PANORAMA—WITH MACHINERY, decorations and all the paraphernalia, in perfect order and ready for an immediate tour. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address Box No. 81 Broadway Post-office, care B. Lockwood, New-York.

LECTURES.

NEW LECTURE! NEW LECTURE! NEW LECTURE!—HENRY WARD BEECHER, Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall st., Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, Waters, No. 333 Broadway, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, Adams & Spencer, No. 281 Grand-st., and at Perley's, No. 40 4th-av.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE FIRST LECTURE of this Course will be delivered by BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., on *Man and Climate*, MONDAY EVENING, Jan 7, at 8 P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. Admission 25 cents.

BALLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FERRERO'S
THIRD ANNUAL
PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 17th of January, 1861.

However gratifying it might be to Mr. Ferrero to extend invitations, the extraordinary expenses attending his Soirées preclude the possibility; but as the tickets are intended only for his present and former pupils, or their friends, he has fixed them at a price which will only cover expenses, and cause no inconvenience to those who desire to be present.

The Soirée will, as usual, be under the exclusive control of Mr. Ferrero, who is determined to spare neither exertion nor expense in rendering it worthy of that encouragement which has heretofore been so liberally bestowed.

Tickets, $1 each—admitting one person. Children (under 12 years of age) half price.

To be had at Mr. FERRERO'S Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st.

Those desiring tickets will please send name, residence and number of tickets wanted.

GRAND NATIONAL BALL.—THE PROPRIETORS of the St. Nicholas Hotel, having in view the present condition of public affairs, and for the purpose of evincing their sympathy with the nationality of our City, and their devotion to the Union, propose to celebrate, on the 8th of January next, the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, by a Grand Ball, at their House, under the direction and auspices of the following gentlemen:

John Van Buren,
James Watson Webb,
August Belmont,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
George Opdyke,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
Simeon Draper,
Augustus Schell,
J. Depeyster Ogden,
Charles Roome,
William M. Vermilye,
James M. McLean,
Edward Cooper,
James W. Beekman,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Richard Storrs Willis,
Gen. George P. Morris,
Robert T. Haws,
John J. Cisco,
Charles E. Strong,
Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford,
Dr. James R. Wood,
John J. Phelps,
James H. Pinkney,
Edward Slosson,
George W. McLean,
Richard E. Mount, Jr.,
Aaron B. Hays,
D. Henry Haight,
Henry J. Raymond,
Rudolph A. Witthaus,
Reuben W. Howes,
Col. Wash. R. Vermilye,
A. Oakey Hall,
Carlisle Norwood,
William C. Barrett,
William H. Johnson,
Edward M. Neill,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,
Aug'tus R. Macdonough,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Isaac Bell,
Edward H. Arthur,
James T. Brady,
Hiram Cranston,
William H. Titus,
John E. Burrill,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Cyrus Curtise,
John H. Macy,
Stephen Hyatt,
Claudius L. Monell,
Charles R. Swords,
James Breath,
Wm. Irving Graham,
Alfred Craven,
George F. Nesbitt,
Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Joel Wolfe,
Waldo Hutchins,
Col. H. Bostwick,
Gen. C. Yates,
Gen. John Ewen,
Gen. Wm. Hall,
Col. M. Van Buren,
Lieut.-Col. Pond,
Chas. F. Briggs,
Robt. S. Webb,
Col. Le Gal,
Col. D. Butterfield,
Col. J. C. Pinckney,
Col. Vosburgh,
James Lee,
W. V. Brady,
H. Nicoll,
F. A. Conkling,
James Irwin,
John R. Garland,
R. De Trobiand,
David Lyon,
Lieut.-Col. Bendix,
Maj. Edward Ferrero,
Elijah Ward,
J. Gordon Bennett, Jr.,
John C. Mather,
Dr. H. Slack,
E. J. Brown,
James S. Thayer.

Each of the above-named gentlemen being entitled to three gentlemen's tickets and six ladies' tickets, the Executive Committee will be in attendance at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 13, EVERY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to distribute the same.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

An elegant new Parisienne Dance, entitled
LA PIEDMONTAISE.
Also, the Prince Imperiale Quadrilles, and a variety of other fashionable and approved dances, Calisthenic exercises, &c., taught at
HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.
Days of Tuition—MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE GREAT DRAMA, SEA OF ICE.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
A LIVING HOTTENTOT, KAFFIR, BUSHMAN, ZOOLOO and FINGO.

Prof. AGASSIZ says of these African natives: "It gives me pleasure to testify that Capt. Dillingham went to Algoa Bay, (Africa) and thence into the interior, where he obtained the African natives, which were shipped with the consent of the local authorities, and that nothing was done in securing them that would be objectionable either in a moral point of view, or with reference to the laws of nations." Signed, Louis Agassiz. Dated Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1860.

THESE WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES are to be seen at all hours, every day and evening. Also, the TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, the LIVING WHAT IS IT? the WHITE NEGRO SISTERS, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, the AQUARIAL GARDEN, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and 850,000 CURIOSITIES from all parts of the world.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PICTURE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Spalding & Rogers
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, 1861,
Will be performed the great Pantomime of the
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL;
OR, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE
of the
SULPHUR MINES.
In the EVENING at
7½ o'clock,
RING PERFORMANCE
By
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS COMPANY,
and
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock,
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,
is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.
Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.
The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 68 Murray-st.
The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.
Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
} JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds, THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 18
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BLANK BOOKS SELLING OFF CHEAP.—The entire stock of the Blank-book Concern, No. 148 Fulton-st., is now offered for sale at wholesale or retail, in lots to suit. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 179 Broadway,
Room No. 25, up stairs.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

import. Seek out for *us* a word which expresses most strongly, not declination, but death, annihilation—a word which tells of laborers without work, (for we have some laborers,) stores without customers, banks without deposits, a whole people living on credit. The time for festivities has come, but there are no festivities. There is no social life. There is no business life. Real estate is falling every hour, plans are withdrawn from the hands of builders, orders for goods countermanded, even poor sewing women find themselves without work, because the ladies say they must try to do for themselves what they cannot do without. Everywhere there is an air of seriousness, if not of gloom. These are not discoveries of mine, made up from rare exceptions, but the common topics of street chats and evening calls. In some parts of the country there promises to be positive suffering.

You ask, will not all these produce a reaction in favor of the Union? I cannot say that it will; at least, not for the present. It does produce a desire for change, but we look forward, not back. In the changes of the future, in the anticipated vigor of a new Republic, in the direct trade with the Old World, in the quickening of home industry and home manufactures, in the boundless development of internal resources, in the establishment of laws which shall regard every interest of every individual, we find the grateful solution of the difficulties of the present. Thus secession, like another soothing syrup, agreeably adapts itself to every palate and every malady. The Central Bank, which during all the Fall has shown the most careful disregard of all the financial wants of the country, the other day, by the permission of the Governor, suspended specie payment. Now, as the last Legislature specially enacted that in case of such suspension, the charter would be forfeited, it is difficult to see by what authority an adverse decision on the part of the Governor was possible.

On politics there are no new lights and no additional excitement. The action of South Carolina, spite of the public demonstrations, excites little remark, and the election of delegates to the Convention, which took place to-day, attracted but passing attention. The growing impression here is that Georgia will not go out of the Union; but this, it is said, will make no difference with Alabama; it will probably not change the vote of the Convention, but I claim no whisperings from Apollo, when I say that such a decision on the part of Georgia will place the action of this State beyond the influence of any Convention. It will remain in the Union.

The last manifestation of the military furore appeared in our streets the other day, in the shape of a band of about fifty children from four to eight years of age, arrayed in full military costume, and marching *laud passibus æquis* to the sound of a drum. Companions of these doubtless were the two little fellows seen by a gentleman standing on a corner of the street, lost in admiration of a cockade worn by one, who was calmly remarking, as the observer passed, "If it was not for my family, I would go help South Carolina." Tossing such straws as these on its surface, you see the direction of the current. ALABAMA.

OUR MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT OF THE STATE—THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS FOR REFUSING TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE—NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 31, 1860.

Those abstract and brief chronicles, the telegrams, have kept you pretty well posted in regard to the popular movements here. During the last ten days the public mind, by dissensions growing out of Gov. HICKS' course, and the events at Charleston, has been a good deal excited, and feelings and opinions have become more decided in tone and expression. Of domestic questions, that most agitated has been the propriety of assembling the Legislature, which in this State is biennial, and unless specially called, will not be in session this Winter. Party politics is supposed in some degree to color the views on both sides, but in the main, the inquiry is as to its expediency or necessity. A large conservative mass, representing, I think, a majority of our citizens, are opposed to its being convened at this time, from a dread lest it may, by the agitation of questions that must present themselves, give rise to evils within our borders as fearful as those which menace from without. If they do not recollect the anecdote, they act upon the same principle that governed the philosopher who led his son into a legislative body, that he might see with how little wisdom the State was governed. They are for the preservation of the Union, and do not wish to put it in the power of politicians and demagogues to stir up those passions, which, when aroused, might force Maryland from her constitutional orbit. A meeting of such was held in the Law Buildings, in this city, on Thursday night last, composed of the first citizens of this community, in point of wealth, intelligence, and commercial influence.

Let not, however, the sentiment that actuates these gentlemen be misunderstood. They disapprove of the hasty action of South Carolina; Southern in their feelings and opinions upon the Slavery question, but firmly convinced that an appeal to Northern patriotism will be effective, they have no sympathy with reckless secession; they believe that every object of State pride and interest can be preserved, and best promoted, by a continuance of the Union; they realize in this Republic one of the first-rate Powers of the earth, and they are loth to believe that any part of it can be so wild or wicked, as not to exert every constitutional effort to prevent its destruction. This being their feeling, they are equally firm in their opinion that the Slavery question must be finally removed from politics, by a constitutional adjustment upon some such bases as that contained in the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN; and they believe that the North will assent to this.

Among those who advocate the convening of the Legislature, some from the first have considered secession inevitable. They recognize no disposition on the part of the North to compromise, and are willing to separate, rather than yield to any adjustment other than that contained in the Dred Scott decision. These are chiefly politicians, known here as belonging to the Breckinridge faction of the Democratic Party. Others again, desirous of preserving the Republic, yet entertaining the same opinion in regard to the unyielding sentiment of the North, and believing the secession feeling at the South to be both resolute and strong, desire that the representatives of the State should take counsel together before a revolution has swept over us, and left Maryland at the rude mercy of events so disastrous. These various opinions upon the policy of the Governor I have alluded to at some length, lest they should not be understood abroad. Those supporting him are not to be construed into a want of sympathy upon the Slavery question with the South. Of one thing be certain, that there is almost a unanimity of sentiment in regard to what the North *should* do. The differences of opinion among the masses arise mainly from their respective belief or incredulity as to the disposition of the North to do that, which all concur in declaring to be right and proper. Nothing is needed to unite them, almost as one man, but a general understanding that the principles set forth by the *Tribune* are to be the policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration.

The State Senators are now in private session at Barnum's Hotel, and may possibly unite in some recommendation looking to the assembling of the Legislature or of a convention. It is more probable, however, that they will recommend the Governor to consult them.

The evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Maj. ANDERSON, and his taking position in the less assailable Fort Sumter, gave general satisfaction to our citizens, among whom there had been much apprehension lest some Fortinbras of South Carolina might bring the people of Charleston and the Government troops into collision. The subsequent occupation of the abandoned post, and possession of Castle Pinckney, the Custom-house and other United States property, has not increased the kindly feeling for South Carolina. The telegraph is said to be controlled by the authorities of that State. A dispatch was received here yesterday that the Baltimorean operatives at the forts had been discharged by the Commandant, without pay, because they refused to take up arms against the Carolinians. Little credit is attached to the report; its supposed object is to excite a sympathy among our people. It was known to army officers here, ten days ago, that discretional orders had been sent from Washington to Major ANDERSON, in regard to his late movement. Such was the secrecy preserved by the latter, however, that a letter written at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday last, by an officer in Fort Moultrie to a friend here, stated they were in momentary expectation of being attacked, and detailed their defensive arrangements; another written at 10 o'clock at night, was dated at Fort Sumter. The absurd recommendation of the Richmond *Inquirer*, that Virginia and Maryland should seize the Capitol, and prevent by force of arms LINCOLN'S inauguration, is treated here with the ridicule it deserves. If Maryland is to take up arms, it will be in defence of the law. As it is, her action in regard to Mr. LINCOLN will no doubt be similar to that of the Spanish Marquis, who, when called upon as Governor of Elvas to declare whether the French army, about to traverse his Province, would be received as friends or foes, replied: "We will not resist you as foes, nor entertain you as friends." I have the honor to be your obedient servant. CECIL.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

——, Ga., Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

Now that South Carolina has "been and done it," all eyes are turned to Georgia, as upon her action the extent and permanency of the secession movement greatly depends. I have, in the course of business, traveled much in the central part of this State, and having conversed freely with the people upon the subject of secession. I find, as a general result, that about one in four of them are for immediate secession, with or without cause. A large part of the remainder are for contingent secession, or for making a statement of their alleged "wrongs," demanding a recognition of their rights by the Northern States, and in the event of their refusal, to leave the Union. Some, though few, are for Union at all hazards. Were two propositions to be submitted to the people by the Convention—first, *immediate* secession; second, *contingent* secession, it is admitted by the most ultra Secessionists that *the latter would carry the vote of the State*. But many of the wealthier planters, bankmen and merchants fear that if the Convention does not determine upon immediate secession, the fiery spirits of this and neighboring States, who have but little to lose, and who are panting for a big excitement, *would attempt a revolution and involve the State in a bloody civil war*. And there is much reason to fear such a result. It is commonly said that there is a secret society called the "Choctaws," numbering 25,000 men, who are sworn to secession or revolution, and that they are commanded by Col. WALKER, who recently resigned his commission in the army. Some of the class of substantial citizens are thus inclined to go with the secessionists, or rather *not to oppose them, in order to avert the destruction of their property*. In conversing with some of the planters I have seen them tremble in every limb at the prospect before them.

The Secessionists of the surrounding States are aware of the importance of including Georgia in their disunion schemes. Their plan is evidently to secede separately and soon, and by leaving Georgia isolated, they expect she will be forced out by her position, whether she likes it or not. But if the people of this State assert their dignity and self-respect, and refuse to be engineered in this or any other manner out of the Union, it will be bad for the seceding States. South Carolina and Florida would be separated from Alabama—a circumstance by no means conducive to the strength of their positions. Rumors of collision between citizens and Federal forces at Charleston come thick upon us, but most of them prove to be without foundation. The removal of the troops to Fort Sumter probably lessens the chance of attack, as the fort is said to be impregnable to any assault which all South Carolina, or even the whole South, could bring against it. But as much of their action arises from a love of excitement, it is quite uncertain what they may attempt in their madness. It is said that were that people allowed by their leaders, who are in fact their masters, a participation in the Presidential or even Gubernatorial elections, their craving for excitement would have a periodical vent. But this is not the policy of the oligarchy which rules that State. It is deliberately to educate only the sons of planters, and keep the common people ignorant and debased, and they have succeeded.

Although all the Cotton States may secede from the Union, *it is by no means certain that South Carolina will belong to the Southern Confederacy*. It is shrewdly thought that there is no guarantee whatever that she will be any more contented in the new Confederacy than in the old, as she certainly will not unless she obtains a controlling influence. It is already felt by the conservative people of this State that South Carolina, by secession, has committed a crime against modern civilization and the advancing spirit of liberty, and that she may yet be hissed back into the Union by the united voice of the civilized world.

I happened to be in Augusta a few days since when a meeting of those citizens who favor the nomination of conservative candidates to the convention was held. The Secessionist Party, however, attended in full force, and endeavored to interrupt the meeting, but they were induced to withdraw and hold a meeting by themselves on the outside steps. The meeting within was composed of substantial and respectable citizens, while those without were the roughs of the city, led on by some "low down" lawyers, seeking notoriety, and two-thirds of this crowd combined, could not, judging by their appearance, purchase a good field negro, and probably never paid a tax in their lives. They were a fair sample of the whole secession party in the South. If these men manage to precipitate the South into a revolution the anarchy which will ensue will be without a parallel, and its dark shadow is already to the fore.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE WORKINGMEN AGAIN IN COUNCIL FOR THE UNION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, Dec. 29, 1860.

Thousands of our industrial population reassembled to-night, and reiterated with still more emphasis their Union sentiments and purposes. They are most determined and forward Union men. They go even further now than on the 27th. In their excessive enthusiasm and anxiety for the Union they threaten to interfere with Disunionists' freedom of speech—they warn all secession speakers who come hereafter to Louisville to commit her to disunion, that they will respectfully request them to leave within a given time. They will not aid nor countenance any politician or paper in this city or Commonwealth, whose influence is not freely and fully given in behalf of the American Unionists' glory, its majesty, its honor, and its advancement. They will listen to no remedies outside of the Union for evils complained of.

Like many of their fellow-citizens in County meetings throughout the interior down to the Tennessee line, they declare they have no patience with contingent patriots, who are for their country only so far as they can have everything their own way; that South Carolina, by her precipitation, her disregard of the feelings and vital interests of the border Slave States, her haughty and dictatorial bearing toward them, and her wild determination to break up the Union, has in a great degree forfeited their sympathy and friendly consideration; that to destroy the Federal Government, because of the unconstitutional enactments of State Legislatures, is to hold one body responsible for the wrongs of another, is the extreme of folly, contrary to all laws and ethics, and the grossest violation of common sense; that they are for the Union now and always, and for the faithful observance of every provision, guarantee and compromise of the Constitution by the General Government, and by every portion of the nation; and that in the Union's dissolution and the Constitution's destruction they can see nothing but inevitable and sweeping ruin, bankruptcy to the rich and starvation to the poor, blood and carnage, civil war and servile insurrections. They urge all of Louisville's mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, working and laboring men, to organize at once into Union Clubs. They invoke Kentucky's Congressmen to be true to themselves, to their constituents, to their State, as an inseparable member of the United States, to their oaths of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. And they beseech the industrial masses everywhere to speak out, without regard to politicians or parties, for this Union, this whole Union, and nothing but this Union.

Another outburst, this evening, of the Union feeling here was at a concert in aid of our poor—five thousand of whom are now out of employ. When Mme. VARIAN JAMES sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Gen. LESLIE COMBS and most of the immense audience of ladies and gentlemen rose and cheered three times three for "The Flag of our Union."

The *Courier* says all reports to the effect that the "minute men" here "have thought of or taken any steps towards interfering in any manner with any citizen of Louisville or elsewhere, because he voted for LINCOLN or holds objectionable or offensive political opinions, are utterly false. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTERS FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT SUMTER AND FROM A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CHARLESTON.

The Troy *Times* publishes two letters written by an officer in Fort Sumter to his father, who resides in Troy. In the first letter, which was written just before the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, the officer in question says:

"There have been not a few offers of aid from the Northern States. Regiments would come, and in plenty, and it is indeed one of the most cheering passages in our anxious experience that we have evidence of practical sympathy. But *not a man* will be accepted, unless by order of the proper Department at Washington. We will try to sustain the credit of our position with these few. The spirit of the men is noble; they are perfectly up to the sentiment of doing their duty, and perhaps one of the best evidences of their conduct may be found in the fact that not a man has deserted, or been drunk, for nearly three months."

The second letter, written just after the transfer to Fort Sumter, is as follows:

FORT SUMTER, Evening, Dec. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR FATHER: Before this reaches you, you will probably have learned that we have literally "taken the bull by the horns." Soon after sunset this evening, we evacuated Fort Moultrie, and are now established in this impregnable fortress, where we are perfectly unapproachable; while at the same time we command perfectly the harbor and Fort Moultrie itself. Vessels have been sent down every night, and have watched us closely with a view to prevent this very move, but we have weathered them. Hurrah for Major ANDERSON! We have a man that is not afraid of responsibility, and who had more judgment and a better sense of duty than have ordinarily guided public men.

At Fort Moultrie, we could not fail to have succumbed before the large force that was probably on the point of being launched against us. Between batteries, a close fire of riflemen and a few columns of assault, we must have been forced to have yielded; although it would not have been without the loss, perhaps of every man there.

Major ANDERSON has been delighted with the temper and spirit of this little command, not a man of which would have flinched from any struggle that might have befallen us. We are not to be touched here. It is four times as large as Fort Moultrie, but the walls are sixty feet high, and no landing can be made. There is but one regret; that is, that Fort Moultrie could not have been blown up. To night, however, everything that can be destroyed will be. I am sure a general feeling of relief will be experienced by the country at large at this step, taken solely upon Major ANDERSON'S responsibility.

Not a man at the fort had the slightest intimation of this move, and only one or two officers, until the moment it was executed. Our property and the families are all safe here, with six months' provisions, hospital stores, &c. The guns at Moultrie are spiked and the flagstaff cut down, so that no Palmetto flag can ever float on that stick. There is already a great excitement in the city; signal rockets are fired from the Island, but it is too late; we have decidedly got the bull by the muzzle. The revenue can be collected now, and the Administration can do its duty if it will. We all think we have done the right thing, because we are stronger than ever; and although we left our old home with regret, and disliked much to waste the labor that has been lavished there, we are unquestionably now in our right place and position as soldiers and citizens. We did not leave from fear, but because there our blood would have been uselessly shed. Here, such a thing is impossible, unless these people are determined to butt their heads out against these walls, and I hope they have brains enough left not to attempt that. To-morrow morning the stars and stripes will be hoisted over our new position, although the sight will sting South Carolina to the quick.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an interesting letter written by a leading citizen of Charleston to a citizen of Philadelphia. We give some extracts:

"You ask me for my candid opinion of our condition, and I will venture to give it to you. I could not publicly utter the sentiments of this letter without risking my life. *The leaders of the Convention, like their prototypes of the French Revolution, are beginning to be terrified at the fruits of the seed they have sown; but, as yet, the time for reaction is not here.* The people have been infuriated through the efforts of the politicians, and now, like a Parisian mob, are pushing their captains and lieutenants into the very midst of the danger. It makes my heart bleed to hear our glorious Union assailed, as I do every moment, and see the Palmetto flag floating from fortresses built by the money of the whole people, shortly, too, it is probable, to be turned against their Government. What may bring these men to their senses is the tax system they have adopted. When a *per capita* sum is levied upon negro slaves, those who began and have driven forward this miserable business will feel, in their own purses, that which is now afflicting men in my situation. They will be brought to their senses; for it stands to reason that *we can no more maintain a permanent military force without immense and burdensome taxation than we can eat our own cotton, or trade with Europe with Uncle Sam's fleet in our harbor.*

It is impossible for this state of things to continue without a collision—and when that comes, God help our people! The rivalry between Charleston and Savannah has always been great, but that which was merely commercial competition and jealousy before secession is now dread and anger. When our port is closed, Savannah may be kept open—a result that is not unlikely, considering that a large number of moderate men are returned to the Convention which is to assemble in that city. * * *

I send you a copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, from which you will see that every line ridiculing or abusing the South is transferred from Northern newspapers into its columns. Much as I have read of foolish conduct, I have never seen anything so silly and childish as that of the men who control our Convention. *They are not statesmen; they are lunatics, and seem to have no thought of the morrow.* Their whole design is one of haste and hate, and even you, who have your opinion of our fire-eaters, would be surprised to see how much more indiscreet and inexperienced they are than you have believed them to be. These men appear to forget that, while they may prevent an American man-of-war from crossing our bar and coming into our port, and enforcing the United States laws, they at the same time exclude all commerce from us. The suggestion made a few days ago, that the entrance to the port should be destroyed, is a part of their foolish policy. If, like the Russians at Sebastopol, we fill our harbor with obstacles, we therefore not only defy the Government, but starve ourselves. Our people seem to be on a frolic, and probably when they get sober will also get sane.

The Mississippians, as well as some in this State, Alabama and Georgia, look to successful secession as a way to escape the payment of just debts.

What a shameful position for an honest man, and an American, to take! How can such people obtain credit from civilized Europe, when they refuse to fulfill their just obligations to their own countrymen?

The late stiffening of the President, and his evident determination to support ANDERSON, has created undoubted alarm in the camp of the leaders of the Convention. I want no war, for no man would suffer more, or could afford to suffer less than he who pens these lines, but it is clear that *unless the Federal Government shows its teeth, and tells these men that it will enforce the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, they will go on until they wrap the whole of the Gulf States in a general conflagration.*

I forbear describing what our condition in South Carolina will then be. How would they get on in Georgia, with a minority inside party in favor of the Union, suspected by the majority, and all their movements watched, not to speak of the other horrible reflections that the negroes themselves may catch the alarm, and that thousands heretofore dependent upon the North for supplies of produce, pork, beef, &c., will be unable to get these necessaries of life? It is my daily prayer, however, that as the storm approaches, and seems to be inevitable, some good man in the Republican Party will rise up in his place in Congress and, at the risk of losing his political position, offer such concessions as will enable us to live happily and peacefully for years together. I can assure you that if this is done, many who favored secession at the start, but who now see that it is likely to end in a general wreck, will be too glad to escape, and will join with me in thanks to God that we have been rescued from indescribable horrors."

THE FORT SUMTER MECHANICS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, has the following with reference to these men:

"The arrival of the mechanics and laborers lately employed at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, was noticed yesterday. With one or two exceptions they received checks for the amounts respectively due to them on the Sub-Treasurer at this port, and yesterday morning the rotunda of the Post-office was thronged with the parties to present their checks and obtain their money. So far as presented the checks were promptly paid. The workmen state that the alternative was put before them to fight or leave the fort, and they preferred the latter. There was no direct order or request to them from Major ANDERSON, Capt. FOSTER having been the party who made the demand upon them. Some two months ago they stated they were requested to take up arms and drill, so as to be ready to assist in the event of an attack, and they then peremptorily refused. When they left the barracks for Baltimore the garrison was not finished, but all the embrasures of the fort wall were closed. The foreman of the work remarked yesterday that there are left in the fort only about one hundred men, including thirty laborers, and in the event of an attack they will be useless in the defence. Major ANDERSON expressed his determination to resign if he shall be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and threatens to shell the city of Charleston if his mail facilities are cut off. The workmen state that the people of Charleston will wait as long as possible for the withdrawal of Major ANDERSON from the fort, and after a final refusal on the part of the President of the United States, they will take it at every hazard. Such is the information obtained from those who have just come from the scene of preparations."

HOW THE SECESSIONISTS REGARD THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors: It is the duty of every true man of the South who may happen to be in this distracted city at the present time, to give warning to the Southern States of the danger that impends over them. The resignation of Gov. FLOYD has thrown the Department of War into the hands of men who breathe nothing but coercion against the South. *Mr. Holt is the most violent coercionist in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, out-Heroding even Black in this particular*, and fully as clamorous for a grand campaign against the South as Gen. SCOTT himself. There was a talk yesterday that SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War. Such an appointment would have been received by the country in its true interpretation—as a war appointment—and the South would have known what to do in the premises. *The appointment of Holt is the same thing*, but it is the thing in disguise for the country does not understand HOLT'S position or feelings. Holding the War Office *ad interim*, SCOTT will be the real Secretary, while he, agreeing with SCOTT, will be his willing agent and sponsor in all his measures of coercion.

I have no earthly doubt that a large part of the Gulf Squadron will be at once ordered home, to cruise off the Southern seaboard with a view to strengthening all the forts, and enforcing the collection of the revenue, and that as many troops as can be collected from other quarters, will at once be ordered to the forts in the Southern States.

The appointment of HOLT, as Secretary of War, proves that Mr. BUCHANAN has surrendered himself to the counsels of SCOTT; and it behooves every Southern State to take immediate steps for their protection against a wild crusade from the North, headed and led by the Government and army of the United States; for SCOTT, in the plan he has submitted, not only proposes to bring all the available forces of the Federal Government to bear against the South, but also to call the volunteer forces of the North into requisition.

I beseech you to sound the alarm, and to call upon the Southern Governors to put their military organizations in an immediate state of efficiency and readiness for action. "1776."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN CHARLESTON.

We find the following paragraphs in the *Mercury*:

"The military movements are progressing rapidly all around us. The brave sons of Carolina, cheered by the encouragement of her equally courageous daughters, are earnestly and silently doing all that men can do towards putting our State in a position to defend herself against the world. For the present, we refrain from giving the particulars of the various works that are progressing. We will only say, for the benefit of anxious friends, that the gallant volunteers stationed at the various posts around us are, one and all, devoting themselves to fill the exigencies of a noble cause, and that they are, and will doubtless continue, in high spirits, and as comfortable 'as circumstances permit.'

A gang of 203 prime field hands passed through the city yesterday, on their way to the sea-shore. This is the offer of 'help' alluded to in our issue of yesterday, by the correspondence of Col. HATCH and Mr. GAILLARD. We agree with the Colonel entirely, and think that the time for WORK has come. Our young men will do the storming and escalading—our slaves will raise our crops, and make our ditches, glacis and earthworks for our defence."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A MANIA FOR STREET PAVING—STIRRING DEBATE ON THE NATIONAL CRISIS—WHAT THE ALDERMEN THINK OF IT—A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION—SPEECH OF ALDERMEN BRADY, &C., &C.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a number of street assessments were confirmed *nem. con.*, being rushed through with the usual rapidity.

Alderman GENET objected to confirming the assessment for paving Duane-street at the new extension from Broadway to Centre-street, on the ground that all these matters were being rushed through too rapidly. He had allowed two or three to pass contrary to his conscience,—and his conscience was not stronger than that of most men. But these things should not be allowed to go through without examination.

Alderman FARLEY hoped the matter would not be laid over, as it would delay the payment of the contractors, who were "hard up."

Alderman TUOMEY said the thing could not go through this evening with railroad speed.

Alderman FARLEY said the paper could pass the Councilmen and receive the signature of the Mayor to-night. There were no objections of property-holders, and he could not see that any of the gentlemen of the Board were interested. He asked the gentlemen to withdraw their objections and let it pass.

Alderman GENET said these assessments were of importance to the people along the line, and should go to the Committee to advertise for objections. The motion to refer to the Committee was carried. The subject was subsequently reconsidered, and the assessment was confirmed—Aldermen GENET and RUSSELL only voting in the negative.

Alderman GENET presented the assessment for paving Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with trap block, which had passed the Committee. It was passed and sent to the other Board—three only voting in the negative.

OPENING OF SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.

Alderman OWENS moved to take from the table the veto message of His Honor the Mayor, on the resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to open Seventy-fourth-street from Eighth avenue to Bloomingdale Road, instead of to the Hudson River.

Alderman GENET moved to pass the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. There was, he said, no necessity for destroying the Orphan Asylum property by opening the street to the river now, when public necessity did not require the new street to be at present extended to that length. The resolution was adopted, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, only one voting in the negative.

A DEBATE ON THE CRISIS.

Alderman BOOLE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York have ever cherished the most fraternal and affectionate regard for their fellow-countrymen dwelling in the Southern States, and will at all times sustain them in every constitutional and rightful measure for the redress of their grievances; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York properly estimate the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness, and cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; and

Whereas, It is represented that the local authorities in one or more of the States have seized several of the forts, arsenals and public buildings of the United States, and continue to hold the same in defiance of the authority of the Government; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, that we most earnestly appeal to our fellow-countrymen of the Southern States to abstain from all unlawful and violent measures pending the assiduous and patriotic efforts that are now being made to adjust the differences between the North and the South, through the action of the established authorities, in the manner provided for in the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the President of the United States to maintain the just authority of the Government in all places; to execute the laws; to assert the respect due to the flag of the Union; and to support and defend the civil and military officers intrusted with the duty of collecting the revenue and holding the fortified places provided for the common defence of all the States; and be it further

Resolved, That we only give expression to the general voice of our citizens when we record their approbation of the conduct of Major Anderson, of the Army of the United States, in his recent measures at Charleston, to avoid conflict with the local population, to secure the Government works committed to his charge, and to provide for the safety of his command; and the announcement that the proceedings of this gallant and faithful officer were sanctioned by his instructions, and will be effectively sustained by the President of the United States, is welcomed by the hearty commendations of the people of the City of New York; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to prepare and transmit a memorial to the Legislature of this State, asking that a Convention of the people thereof be called at an early day, of delegates chosen in the several counties, in a manner to be provided by law, to take into consideration the present state of the Union, and to adopt such measures as the interests and duty of the people of this State may require to be done; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Clerk of the Common Council, to the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and the Legislature of this State.

Alderman BRADY—What is the object of that?

Alderman BOOLE—To protect the country, Sir. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I think, Sir, the country can protect itself. I think that if there are traitors in the country—

Alderman GENET—We have bigger traitors here than in the South.

Alderman BRADY—I suppose it will pass any way. My opinion is, that this Common Council of the City of New-York had better let South Carolina take care of herself, and let this Board take care of the interests of the City of New-York, and take care of the people's interests, and not go to asking the Governor to call a Convention. What do you want a Convention for? Do you want to secede from the State? [Laughter.]

Alderman GENET—That is just what we will do if they don't let us alone.

Alderman BOOLE—You will do great things. You will get your necks stretched. If you are not careful your President will be hung—before the year is out. You have but a short time to live. You might as well go on while you are at it.

Alderman GENET—All right.

Alderman BRADY—It will not get my sanction, or the sanction of the people, or of the Governor. We are not going down upon our knees, and praying.

Alderman GENET—That's what you have been doing all day. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—No, I have not been praying or fasting. I have eaten all the law allows—enough to satisfy my body.

A VOICE—Do you go to church? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—No, Sir; I do not go under the orders of JAMES BUCHANAN; I do not follow him.

Alderman BOOLE—He is a pretty good fellow. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—Who?

Alderman BOOLE—JAMES. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—Oh yes, but he is played out.

VOICES—The Republicans cheered him last week.

Alderman BRADY—The Republicans will take care of themselves. South Carolina would starve if it were of for the North.

A VOICE—What do you think of Anderson?

Alderman BRADY—I think he is doing his duty. If South Carolina would do its duty as well as Anderson there would be no trouble in the Union. I believe we should all, as citizens irrespective of party, stand by the Constitution of the country. After election is over—after using all your efforts to accomplish your object, to elect your man—then stand by the colors of your country. Stand by that which Washington fought for before we had our liberties. Never allow South Carolina, or no slave, or no nigger of any description, to interfere with our stars—our stars.

Alderman BOOLE—That's right—stars.

Alderman BRADY—Or to divide the Union. I go for my country—irrespective of niggers and South Carolina—they are only fighting for niggers.

Alderman GENET—Fighting for their property as you would fight for yours.

Alderman BRADY—Fighting for niggers is not fighting for property.

Alderman GENET—Just the same as fighting for a horse.

Alderman BRADY—I don't recognize property in niggers.

Alderman GENET—Why, you don't pretend that a nigger is a man, do you? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—Yes; just as much as anybody else, if he behaves himself.

Alderman BAGLEY—BRADY is a little dark, himself. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I think my friend on the left is the last one who should go for enslaving any one. He has fought to liberate his own country from English tyranny.

Alderman GENET—You are an American, ain't you, BAGLEY? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I go for liberty all over the world. I do not care what the color is. I go for the largest liberty to all men and all women. Let the President of the United States, who is a sworn officer, take care of the United States, and if he don't do it I believe that the people of this country have patriotism enough to see that they carry out the laws and maintain the independence of this country at all hazards, and that can be done without the aid of the Common Council of the City of New-York. If you have not confidence in your man that you elected President of the United States, I would be ashamed to cast my vote for a man like James Buchanan, and then to ask the Common Council to pass a resolution to back the President up. If the President and his party could not do their duty, the people of this country would teach them. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Alderman DARRAGH said it was not a question of negroes; it was a question of the patriotism of this City. He approved of the resolutions, with the exception of the last.

Alderman GENET—You are afraid of the State—that's all.

Alderman DARRAGH—It is proper for this Common Council to pass such a resolution. I think it would be proper for the Legislature to call the Convention if it is deemed necessary. I do not believe in Conventions. At this time I think they're having too many of them down South. I move to strike out all the latter part of the resolution that directs the Corporation Counsel to prepare the memorial to the Governor.

Alderman GENET—I hope not.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Alderman BOOLE moved the adoption of the resolutions, and upon that called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and the resolutions adopted, Messrs. Smith, Brady, Starr, and Darragh voting in the negative.

PAVING GREENWICH-AVENUE.

A long debate took place on a report in favor of paving Greenwich and Seventh avenues with Belgian pavement, and making the property owners pay half. Under the operation of the previous question, the Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen.

ALDERMAN OWENS LOSES HIS BOOT.

Alderman GENET, in the midst of an animated discussion, hoped the gentleman from the Tenth would give way for a case of urgent necessity.

A VOICE—What is it? The Alderman from the Fifteenth?

Alderman GENET—Yes; the Alderman from the Fifteenth has lost his boot. If there are any public plunderers about, I hope they will be arrested. [Laughter.]

Alderman OWENS was at this time engaged in sundry perigrinations in search of his boot. He afterwards informed Alderman BOOLE that he (OWENS) believed that Alderman BOOLE had stolen it.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

The rules were suspended, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriating $5,000 to defray expenses of contesting seats in the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

Alderman GENET thought some of the Mayor's ambitious and striving friends should move the appointment of a Committee to inform His Honor that the Board was about to adjourn.

Alderman SEAGRIST made the motion, which was carried.

A resolution was passed increasing the salary of the keeper of the City Hall $250; also, a resolution adding the name of another unfortunate blind man to the list of the beneficiaries of the Board.

Alderman DARRAGH, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Honor, the Mayor, reported progress—having found the office closed.

A NEW ENGINE FOR NO. 3.

Alderman CORNELL called up the paper from the Councilmen, appropriating $1,600 for a new engine for No. 3.

Alderman BRADY—Now, you want my vote, don't you, BOOLE?

Alderman BOOLE—Oh! yes—you can't go back on that.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in ordering the Street Commissioner to advertise for the engine.

After a scene of wild confusion, lasting several minutes, and occasioned by the efforts of various members to get certain papers considered, or to force an adjournment, Alderman PECK, the President of the Board, delivered his valedictory address.

The question was taken on the adjournment and lost, Alderman TUOMEY taking pains to say that as Alderman OWENS' official life was about to expire, he wanted to give him a chance to pass the paper. Alderman Owens then called from the table the report in favor of ordering the Comptroller to pay back to the German Episcopal Church in Fortieth street, the sum paid for building sewer (about $150) as a donation. After a protracted effort on the part of a small minority to defeat the matter by motions to adjourn, &c., the report was adopted, and the Board adjourned *sine die*, having passed the customary resolutions of thanks to the President, clerks, reporters, &c., and notifying the Councilmen of the adjournment.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ROOMS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT—UNION RESOLUTIONS—VOTES OF THANKS.

The last meeting of the present Board of Councilmen was held yesterday afternoon.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the rear basement room of Tompkins Market to the Seventh Regiment for target practice—the room to be fitted up at the expense of the Regiment.

The resolution passed in 1854 assigning certain rooms in the new City Hall to the Supreme Court was rescinded, thereby leaving the resolution passed a few days since, assigning one of said rooms to the Superior Court, in full force.

The preamble and resolutions of Alderman BOOLE relative to the national troubles (see Board of Aldermen,) having been read, Councilman VAN TINE moved that the Board concur.

Councilman PINCKNEY said he was pleased with the resolutions, coming as they did from a gentleman with whom he differed in politics, but the resolution authorizing the call of a convention he did not think was advisable. The United States authorities had their duties to perform as well as this Board, and he thought that a Convention of the people of this State was uncalled for in the present condition of affairs. He moved that that portion of the resolutions be stricken out. Lost.

The Board then concurred with the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 14 to 9.

After finishing up some routine business, thanks were tendered to the President and clerks, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

CONSANGUINITY IN MARRIAGE—CHANGE OF LOCATION FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of this Association was held on Thursday night at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. FREDERICK E. MATHER, Esq., the President, occupied the Chair.

The second annual report, concluding with the year ending December, 1860, was presented and received. The Secretary then read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. ELISHA HARRIS:

Resolved, That the Council is hereby requested to report to this Association at its next stated meeting the names and membership of the several Committees that were in existence in this body at the close of the year 1860, and also that they recommend the appointment of such Committees as they may now deem expedient. Carried.

Dr. J. P. GARRISH and Mr. J. J. DISTURNELL were nominated and admitted as members of the Association.

Mr. MORRIS, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in reply to a question from the Chairman, stated that he was prepared to read his report on the consequences of "marriages of consanguinity." It was proposed that in view of the thin attendance of members, that the reading should be postponed to a future occasion, but on the motion of Gen. WETMORE, Mr. MORRIS was induced to read a portion of his report. "Such intermarriages," he said, "as was well known, were violations of natural laws. From 10 to 15 per cent. of deaf mutes were the children of cousins. In 22 families where the parents were related, 23 per cent. of the children were deaf and dumb. A physician, of Liverpool, found that every tenth case of deafness resulted in the marriage of cousins, resulting in 269 deaf and dumb children out of 170 families. On his own responsibility, Mr. MORRIS would venture to say that one-tenth of all children whose parents were relatives before marriage are defective either as regarded deafness, dumbness, blindness or insanity. As an approximation, Mr. MORRIS referred to the census of Ohio, taken in 1856, which gave a list of persons thus afflicted, of whom 693 were deaf and dumb, 415 blind, 814 insane, 817 idiotic, 34 deaf, dumb and idiotic, 16 deaf, dumb and insane, 7 deaf, dumb and blind, 3 blind and idiotic, 1 blind and insane, and 45 subject to fits.

Mr. MORRIS proceeded to read several more interesting extracts from his report.

The Chairman, from his own knowledge, could corroborate Mr. MORRIS' statement.

Rev. Dr. STEPHENSON said that he had long declined to marry related parties, having seen so much of the consequent evil.

A motion was made by Dr. POST to the effect that the subject matter of Mr. MORRIS' report should be referred to the Council, with power to call a special meeting for the purpose of hearing the whole report read. This motion was carried.

Mr. VIELE offered a resolution, proposing that the rooms of the Geographical Society in Clinton Hall, should be used henceforward, with the concurrence of that Society, for the meetings of the Sanitary Association, instead of the room which they now occupied. Referred.

Gen. WETMORE, as an amendment to Dr. POST'S motion, advocated the propriety of having refreshments at the close of each meeting of the Association, after the manner of the Historical Society. Tea and toast, he said, attracted more people than addresses or speeches.

Dr. POST accepted the amendment. It was, however, referred to the Council.

A Finance Committee was then appointed, consisting of three members, when the Association adjourned.

Short Weight in Coal.

No. 322 CHERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please do me the justice to say in your next issue that the paragraph in yesterday's TIMES, stating that I had been complained of for giving short weight in coal is *utterly false in every important particular*. I never have had the honor of seeing that worthy functionary, "the first Marshal," and never have made any "rectification of error." A man by the name of LANGDON, No. 251 Monroe-street, pretended that half a ton of coal purchased of me was short weight, but on my requesting his permission to re-weigh it he refused, went away, and I have not seen him since. That was a week ago.

Very respectfully, W. C. BALL.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from Havana and New-Orleans—G. W. Turner, C. A. Van Zandt, W. C. Allen, J. R. Hunt, Wm. Allen, John Mancini, E. H. Carll, P. Proed, R. Valdivia, W. H. Church, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Miss E. Blauvelt, Miss E. Rittenhouse, L. De Quayas, Mrs. E. A. Tryon, James Dodd, H. Autunes, F. M. De Velano, F. De Luna and lady, J. Crawford, E. Blank, D. Silva, Jose Silva, G. Beers, J. Smith, W. Johnson, J. Williams, R. Ross, C. Potter, G. A. Gone, Jno. H. Chapman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon rises... 1 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 21 | Gov. Island. 3 10 | Hell Gate.... 4 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale the entire passage. Jan. 3, at 3 P. M., passed a brigantine ashore about 8 miles S. of Barnegat, with all sails loose. She lies broadside on the beach, and the sea making a complete breach over her. This is probably the vessel reported by Capt. Couch, of steamship Roanoke.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Five miles S. of Barnegat, saw a herm. brig ashore; same time, saw schr. Moonshine, steering N.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Dec. 25, and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Brig Gov. Bull, from St. Mary's, Ga., arrived at Havana 27th; all well.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship John Bright, Luce, Liverpool 20 ds., with mdse. and 160 passengers to Williams & Guion. Was 4 ds. to Cape Clear; 10 ds. from thence to the western edge of the Banks; has had heavy westerly weather since. No date, off Tuskar, passed ship Ironsides, from Liverpool for New-York. Dec. 20, lat. 47 57, lon. 17 41, passed ship Isaac Kimball, bound E.

Bark King John, (Br., of Lynn,) Brookbank, Shields 82 ds., with coal to A. W. Parmele. Has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage; stove bulwarks, had decks swept, lost boat, split sails, &c.

Bark Legatus, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hutchinson, Sunderland Oct. 16, with coal to A. W. Parmele. Has been 50 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong westerly gales.

Bark Carolina Vesen, (Aus.,) Florio, Antwerp 35 ds., with mdse. to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Experienced some very heavy weather.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, Lowe, Portland, Me., 3 ds.

BELOW—1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Chancellor, Red Gauntlet, and James Foster, Jr., Liverpool; Gov. Morton, London; Saratoga, Antwerp. Barks Palermo, Trieste; Brothers, Cienfuegos; N. H. Gaston, Barbados; P. C. Alexander, Santiago. Brigs T. B. Watson, Laguayra; Harriet Hallock, Barbados.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Arr. ships Lucinda, Cadiz; Havelock, Boston; bark Moneynick, do.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Washington, (previously reported ashore inside Mobile Bay,) remains perfectly tight, and will probably be floated first southerly wind.

The wrecking schr. Norma, Capt. Weeks, left at an early hour yesterday morning, to the assistance of the brigantine ashore S. of Barnegat.

Capt. Vale, of steamship Patapsco, reports that the Br. ship Emperor, ashore on Schooner Bar, was being stripped.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 4.—The bark Anna, (of New-York,) Tuthill, from Cronstadt for Boston, arrived today, and reports: Dec. 25, on the Grand Banks, was in contact with a ship, and lost bowsprit, cutwater, foretopmast, &c., causing the bark to leak. Dec. 30, lat. 43 38, lon. 68, spoke ship Scargo, from Calcutta 208 ds., for Boston. She appeared to be all right. (By telegraph.)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 3.—Schr. Martha Skinner, from New-York to Smyrna, Fla., grounded on the Bar. The Captain abandoned the vessel and cargo. She has since been floated off, and taken to Smyrna. (By telegraph.)

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Brig Wingold, from Wilmington for Boston, with lumber, is a total loss on Winthrop Beach. Crew saved. (By telegraph.)

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose four night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

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